FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:35:08 ON 25 APR 2006

10/23/03

=> file caplus embase biosis uspatful
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS

	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	0.21	0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR 2006
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

FILE 'EMBASE' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved.

FILE 'BIOSIS' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR 2006
Copyright (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR 2006
CA INDEXING COPYRIGHT (C) 2006 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)

=> s 150812-12-7/rn or retigabine
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L1 410 150812-12-7/RN OR RETIGABINE

=> s eperisone or silperisone or 163437-00-1/rn or 140944-31-6/rn or tolperisone or 91625-74-0/rn or 67499-66-5/rn or 67499-64-3/rn or 67499-63-2/rn or 3644-61-9/rn or abbsa or arantoick or atmosgen or mydocalm
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
'RN' IS NOT A VALID FIELD CODE
L2 1089 EPERISONE OR SILPERISONE OR 163437-00-1/RN OR 140944-31-6/RN OR TOLPERISONE OR 91625-74-0/RN OR 67499-66-5/RN OR 67499-64-3/RN OR 67499-63-2/RN OR 3644-61-9/RN OR ABBSA OR ARANTOICK OR ATMOSGEN OR MYDOCALM

=> s mydetone or mydeton or nsc 107321
L3 30 MYDETONE OR MYDETON OR NSC 107321

=> s l2 or l3
L4 1099 L2 OR L3

=> s l4 and pain
L5 181 L4 AND PAIN

=> s l1 and pain
L6 84 L1 AND PAIN

=> dup rem l5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
L7 163 DUP REM L5 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> focus l7
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L7
L8 163 FOCUS L7 1-

=> d ibib abs 1-30

L8 ANSWER 1 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:344450 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:339399
TITLE: Transdermal preparations containing **eperisone** or **tolperisone** and blood circulation promoters for treatment of neck or back **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Manabe, Eiichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF

DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000143513	A2	20000523	JP 1998-324299	19981116

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-324299 19981116

AB Transdermal prepns. contain (A) **eperisone, tolperisone**, or their salts and (B) blood circulation promoters, e.g. capsaicin, nonylic acid vanillylamide, or chinese medicine. A liquid containing **eperisone** HCl salt and hot pepper extract caused less skin irritation in volunteers than a control, and showed higher blood **eperisone** concentration in rats than the control.

L8 ANSWER 2 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:342574 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:339394
TITLE: Transdermal preparations containing anti-inflammatory/analgesic agents and **eperisone** or **tolperisone** for treatment of neck or back **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Manabe, Eiichiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Taisho Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000143510	A2	20000523	JP 1998-324778	19981116

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-324778 19981116

AB Transdermal prepns. contain (A) anthranilic acid-, phenylacetic acid-, indole-, propionic acid-, pyrazolone-, benzothiazine-, and/or sulfonamide-type anti-inflammatory/analgesic agents, and (B) **eperisone, tolperisone**, or their salts. **Eperisone** and **tolperisone** enhance transdermal absorption of the anti-inflammatory/analgesic agents. A liquid containing indomethacin and **eperisone** HCl salt showed good clin. efficacy for treatment of neck **pain** or stiff shoulders.

L8 ANSWER 3 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:102044 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparation for percutaneous administration containing **eperisone** or **tolperisone** or salt thereof
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Mitsuhiro, Fukaya, Japan
Morita, Yutaka, Honjou, Japan
Ishino, Yoshio, Kumagaya, Japan
Ohsawa, Shigemitsu, Honjou, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sansho Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5073375		19911217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1990-561707		19900802 (7)

DISCLAIMER DATE: 20081022
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 1988-193713, filed on 13 May 1988

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1987-118660	19870515
	JP 1988-62944	19880316

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Flynn, Thiel, Boutell & Tanis
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 598
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A pharmaceutical preparation for the percutaneous administration comprises **eperisone** or **tolperisone**, including salts thereof, and a monoglyceride of an aliphatic acid having 8 to 12 carbon atoms or/and an ester of lactic acid with an aliphatic alcohol having 12 to 18 carbon atoms. It is improved in the percutaneous absorption.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 4 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:86568 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical preparation for percutaneous administration containing **eperisone** or **tolperisone** or salt thereof
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Mitsuhiro, Fukaya, Japan
Morita, Yutaka, Honjou, Japan
Ishino, Yoshio, Kumagaya, Japan
Ohsawa, Shigemitsu, Honjou, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sansho Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)
Eisai Co., Ltd., Tokyo, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5059427		19911022	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-193713		19880513	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1987-118660	19870515
	JP 1988-62944	19880316

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Cashion, Jr., Merrell C.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Flynn, Thiel, Boutell & Tanis
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 8 Drawing Figure(s); 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A pharmaceutical preparation for the percutaneous administration comprises **eperisone** or **tolperisone**, including salts thereof, and a monoglyceride of an aliphatic acid having 8 to 12 carbon atoms or/and an ester of lactic acid with an aliphatic alcohol having 12 to 18 carbon atoms. It is improved in the percutaneous absorption.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 5 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1989:540501 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 111:140501
TITLE: Transdermal pharmaceuticals containing **eperisone** or **tolperisone** and C8-12-monoglycerides and/or lactate esters
INVENTOR(S): Yoshida, Mitsuhiro; Morita, Yutaka; Ishino, Yoshio; Ohsawa, Shigemitsu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sansho Co., Ltd., Japan; Eisai Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 295411	A1	19881221	EP 1988-107085	19880503
EP 295411	B1	19900905		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, GB, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
JP 01052716	A2	19890228	JP 1988-62944	19880316
JP 07020866	B4	19950308		
FI 8801978	A	19881116	FI 1988-1978	19880427
FI 91361	B	19940315		
FI 91361	C	19940627		
AT 56144	E	19900915	AT 1988-107085	19880503
DK 8802539	A	19881116	DK 1988-2539	19880509
DK 169016	B1	19940801		
NO 8802103	A	19881116	NO 1988-2103	19880513
NO 175515	B	19940718		
NO 175515	C	19941026		
US 5059427	A	19911022	US 1988-193713	19880513
CA 1310270	A1	19921117	CA 1988-566696	19880513
US 5073375	A	19911217	US 1990-561707	19900802

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
JP 1987-118660 A 19870515
JP 1988-62944 A 19880316
EP 1988-107085 A 19880503
US 1988-193713 A3 19880513

AB A pharmaceutical for percutaneous administration comprises as a 1st component **eperisone** or its salt or **tolperisone** or its salt, and as a 2nd component of C8-12-monoglyceride and/or an ester of lactic acid with a C12-18-alc. **Eperisone**-HCl was suspended in a base consisting of Homotex PT(glycerol mono- and dicaprylate mixture) and applied to ablated abdominal rat skin; the penetration of **eperisone**-HCl was 10 times higher than from a composition using propylene glycol as base and it was 200 times higher than from a composition using 1,3-butylene glycol and dipropylene glycol as base. An ointment contained Homotex PT 5, **eperisone**-HCl 1.5, sorbitan trioleate 3, and white petrolatum 90.5% by weight

L8 ANSWER 6 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:644455 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:229074
TITLE: Effect of muscle relaxants on experimental jaw-muscle **pain** and jaw-stretch reflexes: a double-blind and placebo-controlled trial
AUTHOR(S): Svensson, Peter; Wang, Kelun; Arendt-Nielsen, Lars
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dental School, Department of Clinical Oral Physiology, Aarhus University, Aarhus, DK-8000, Den.
SOURCE: European Journal of Pain (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2003), 7(5), 449-456
CODEN: EJPAFJ; ISSN: 1090-3801
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled three-way cross-over study was performed to investigate the effect of two muscle relaxants (**tolperisone** hydrochloride and pyridinol mesylate) on exptl. jaw-muscle **pain** and jaw-stretch reflexes. Fifteen healthy men participated in three randomized sessions separated by at least 1 wk. In each session 300 mg **tolperisone**, 8 mg pyridinol mesylate or placebo was administered orally as a single dose. One hour after drug administration 0.3 mL hypertonic saline (5.8%) was injected into the right masseter to produce muscle **pain**. Subjects continuously rated their perceived **pain** intensity on an electronic 10-cm visual analog scale (VAS). The pressure **pain** threshold (PPT) was measured and short-latency reflex responses were evoked in the pre-contracted (15% maximal voluntary contraction) masseter and temporalis muscles by a standardized stretch device (1 mm displacement, 10 ms ramp time) before (baseline), 1 h after medication (post-drug), during ongoing

exptl. muscle **pain** (**pain**-post-drug), and 15 min after **pain** had vanished (post-**pain**). Anal. of variance demonstrated significantly lower VAS peak **pain** scores (5.9 cm) after administration of **tolperisone** hydrochloride compared with pyridinol mesylate (6.8 cm) and placebo (6.6 cm). Administration of pyridinol mesylate was associated with a significant decrease in PPTs compared with **tolperisone** hydrochloride and placebo after medication, but not after exptl. jaw-muscle **pain**. The normalized peak-to-peak amplitude of the stretch reflexes were not significantly influenced by the test medication, but were in all sessions significantly facilitated during ongoing exptl. jaw-muscle **pain**. In conclusion, **tolperisone** hydrochloride provides a small, albeit significant reduction in the perceived intensity of exptl. jaw-muscle **pain** whereas the present dose had no effect on the short-latency jaw-stretch reflex.

REFERENCE COUNT: 46 THERE ARE 46 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 7 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:13310 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:81216
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the prevention or treatment of **pain** and other nervous system disorders
INVENTOR(S): Speicher, Brian T.; Kucharik, Robert F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2006004050	A1	20060105	US 2005-172269		20050630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-585466P	P	20040702

OTHER SOURCE(S): MARPAT 144:81216
AB A **tolperisone**-related compound is administered for the prevention and treatment of periodic paralyses and myotonias of several types, long QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, malignant hyperthermia, myasthenia, epilepsy, ataxia, migraine, Alzheimer's Disease, Parkinson's Disease, schizophrenia, and hyperekplexia, neuropathic **pain**, and **pain** associated with nervous system disorders including, but not limited to, painful diabetic neuropathy, postherpetic neuralgia, trigeminal neuralgia, complex regional **pain** syndrome, Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease, complex regional **pain** syndrome, type 1 (CRPS-1), ischemic neuropathy, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, painful spasticities, and other nervous system disorders that have **pain** as an attendant sign and/or symptom.

L8 ANSWER 8 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203955 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synergistic combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004157847	A1	20040812
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-771183	A1	20040203 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-640515, filed on 13 Aug 2003, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19024	20020815
	US 2002-411493P	20020916 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2977
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and a PDEV inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the curative, prophylactic or palliative treatment of **pain**, particularly neuropathic **pain**. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred PDEV inhibitors are sildenafil, vardenafil and tadalafil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:644449 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:229275
TITLE: Prophylactic **tolperisone** for post-exercise muscle soreness causes reduced isometric force - a double-blind randomized crossover control study
AUTHOR(S): Bajaj, Prem; Arendt-Nielsen, Lars; Madeleine, Pascal; Svensson, Peter
CORPORATE SOURCE: Centre for Sensory-Motor Interaction, Laboratory for Experimental Pain Research, Aalborg University, VEJ 7 D3, Den.
SOURCE: European Journal of Pain (Amsterdam, Netherlands) (2003), 7(5), 407-418
CODEN: EJPAFJ; ISSN: 1090-3801
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The role of **tolperisone** hydrochloride, a centrally acting muscle relaxant in relieving painful muscle spasm is recently being discussed. The present study hypothesizes that the prophylactic use of **tolperisone** hydrochloride may effectively relieve post-exercise muscle soreness, based on the spasm theory of exercise **pain**. Twenty male volunteers, aged 25.2 yr (mean) participated in 10 sessions in which they received oral treatment with placebo or the centrally acting muscle relaxant **tolperisone** hydrochloride (150 mg) three times daily for 8 days, in randomized crossover double-blind design. Time course assessments were made for pressure **pain** threshold, Likert's **pain** score (0-5), **pain** areas, range of abduction, isometric force, and electromyog. (EMG) root mean square (RMS) during maximum voluntary isometric force on day 1 and 6, immediately after an eccentric exercise of first dorsal interosseous muscle, and 24 and 48 h after the exercise. Treatment with placebo or **tolperisone** hydrochloride was initiated immediately after the assessments on the first day baseline assessments. On the sixth day baseline investigations were repeated and then the subjects performed six bouts of standardized intense eccentric exercise of first dorsal interosseous muscle for provocation of post-exercise muscle soreness (PEMS). Perceived intensity of warmth, tiredness, soreness and **pain** during the exercise bouts were recorded on a 10 cm visual analog **pain** scale. VAS scores and pressure **pain** thresholds did not differ between **tolperisone** and placebo treatment. All VAS scores increased during the exercise bouts 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 as compared to bout 1. Increased **pain** scores and **pain** areas were reported immediately after, 24 and 48 h after exercise. Pressure **pain** thresholds were reduced at 24 and 48 h after the exercise in the exercised hand. Range of abduction of the index finger was reduced immediately after the exercise and was still reduced at 24 h as compared to the non-exercised hand. The EMG RMS amplitude was also reduced immediately after the exercise, but was increased at 24 and 48 h. Isometric force was reduced immediately after the exercise as compared to days 1, 6, and the 24 and 48 h post-exercise assessments with a greater reduction following the

tolperisone hydrochloride treatment and the reduction was more in **tolperisone** group as compared to the placebo group. The results suggest, that the prophylactic intake of **tolperisone** hydrochloride provides no relief to **pain** in course of post-exercise muscle soreness but results in reduction in isometric force.
REFERENCE COUNT: 71 THERE ARE 71 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 10 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:75875 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005065176	A1	20050324	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-936416	A1	20040908	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2003-22140	20030922

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2441
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and an AChE inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the treatment of **pain**, particularly neuropathic **pain**. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred ACHE inhibitors are donepezil (Aricept®), tacrine (cognex®), rivastigmine (Exelon®), physostgmine (Synapton®), galantamine (Reminyl), metrifonate (Promem), neostigmine (Prostigmin) and icopezil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 11 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:121106 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synergistic combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092522	A1	20040513	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-640515	A1	20030813	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19024	20020815
	US 2002-411493P	20020916 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: David R. Kurlandsky, Warner-Lambert Company LLC, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2958
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and a PDEV inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the curative, prophylactic or palliative treatment of **pain**, particularly neuropathic **pain**. Particularly preferred

alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred PDEV inhibitors are sildenafil, vardenafil and tadalafil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 12 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:121082 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Substituted glycine derivatives for use as medicaments			
INVENTOR(S):	Blakemore, David, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM Bryans, Justin S., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM Chu, Wai-Lam Alex, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES Maw, Graham N., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM Rawson, David J., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM Thompson, Lisa R., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092498	A1	20040513	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-640520	A1	20030813	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19153		20020816	
	US 2002-413856P		20020925	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	David R. Kurlandsky, Warner-Lambert Company LLC, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	1995			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The compounds of formula (I) are substituted glycine derivatives useful in the treatment of epilepsy, faintness attacks, hypokinesia, cranial disorders, neurodegenerative disorders, depression, anxiety, panic, **pain**, arthritis, neuropathological disorders, sleep disorders, visceral **pain** disorders and gastrointestinal disorders. Processes for the preparation of the final products and intermediates useful in the process are included. Pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more of the compounds are also included. ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 is hydroxycarbonyl, a carboxylic acid biostere or prodrug thereof;

R.sup.3, R.sup.3a, R.sup.2 and R.sup.2a are independently selected from H, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, and C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl;

Z is;

(i) a C-linked, 5 membered heterocycloalky or heteroaryl substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or fused with C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, or monocyclic heteroaryl, wherein the fused ring is optionally substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, cyano, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl thio, C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, and monocyclic heteroaryl; or

(ii) the group; ##STR2##

wherein R.sup.4 and R.sup.4a are independently H, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy or C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl;

R.sup.5 is C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.3-C.sub.12 cycloalkyl, 4-12 membered heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl and R.sup.5 is optionally substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy,

perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, cyano, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino, di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino, amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl thio, C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and monocyclic heteroaryl;

and either;

(i) Y is S, O, NH or CH.sub.2 and X is a direct link or C.sub.1-C.sub.2 alkyl optionally substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or 1-4 fluorine atoms; or

(ii) X is S, O, CH.sub.2 or NH and Y is C.sub.1-C.sub.2 alkyl optionally substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or 1-4 fluorine atoms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 13 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:983622 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:272531
TITLE: **Tolperisone**-containing pharmaceutical preparation with controllable active-substance release for oral administration
INVENTOR(S): Bodenteich, Angelika; Pirich, Eberhard; Bockmann, Josef; Frantsits, Werner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005196451	A1	20050908	US 2004-932043	20040902
WO 2005084676	A1	20050915	WO 2004-AT310	20040909
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2005094825	A1	20051013	WO 2005-EP2379	20050307
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AT 2004-386 A 20040305

AB The invention relates to a **tolperisone**-containing pharmaceutical preparation with controllable active-substance release for oral administration, characterized in that the active substance **tolperisone** and/or a pharmaceutical salt thereof is embedded in a pharmaceutically compatible material. By selecting the pharmaceutically compatible materials in the preparation and accordingly in the coating of a tablet or granule, a specific

release of active substance can be adjusted which is matched to the special genotype in the metabolization of **tolperisone**. At the same time, as a result of the very uniform and persistent release of **tolperisone**, the in-vivo inversion of enantiomerically pure **tolperisone** that is known from the art can be adjusted in favor of the R(-)-**tolperisone** which is prominent in muscle-relaxing therapy.

L8 ANSWER 14 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:403181 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 131:68080
TITLE: The efficacy and safety of **eperisone** in patients with cervical spondylosis: results of a randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial
AUTHOR(S): Bose, K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Orthopedic Surgery, National University Hospital, Singapore, Singapore
SOURCE: Methods and Findings in Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology (1999), 21(3), 209-213
CODEN: MFEPDX; ISSN: 0379-0355
PUBLISHER: Prous Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB A randomized, double-blind, clin. trial was undertaken to assess the activity of **eperisone** hydrochloride (50 mg t.i.d.), a commonly used muscle relaxant, as a treatment for cervical spondylosis in 157 patients. The results showed a clear benefit of **eperisone** treatment with regard to **pain** in the nuchal region, back **pain**, **pain** in arms and shoulders, stiffness and other symptoms of cervical spondylosis, while the tolerability of the treatment was optimal.
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 15 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:514491 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:17489
TITLE: Transdermal **eperisone** elicits more potent and longer-lasting muscle relaxation than oral **eperisone**
AUTHOR(S): Yang, Sang-In; Park, Ha-Young; Lee, Sang-Ho; Lee, Seung-Jin; Han, Ok-Yeun; Lim, Sung-Cil; Jang, Choon-Gon; Lee, Wan-Suk; Shin, Young-Hee; Kim, Jung-Ju; Lee, Seok-Yong
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of Pharmacology, College of Pharmacy, Sungkyunkwan University, Suwon, S. Korea
SOURCE: Pharmacology (2004), 71(3), 150-156
CODEN: PHMGBN; ISSN: 0031-7012
PUBLISHER: S. Karger AG
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Eperisone** hydrochloride is widely used for the treatment of plasticity to relieve muscle stiffness and back **pain**. However, oral **eperisone** has a very low bioavailability and short muscle relaxant activity, because of the profound intestinal first-pass metabolism To improve the efficacy and compliance of **eperisone**, we designed a new dosage form, a transdermal patch, and evaluated the efficacy of the **eperisone** patch with the muscle relaxant activity of rats. The muscle relaxant activity was assessed by the measurement of forelimb grip strength and hanging test in rats. The transdermal patch of **eperisone** showed significantly enhanced muscle relaxant activity at 0.5 1.5 and 3 cm2/200 g rat (1.39, 4.17 and 8.33 mg of **eperisone** hydrochloride/kg, resp.) in a dose-dependent manner and the effects lasted over 24 h. Even though oral **eperisone** hydrochloride showed significant muscle relaxant activity at 12.5, 25 and 50 mg/kg in a dose-dependent manner, the activity lasted only 1 or 2 h after administration. These results suggest that **eperisone** as transdermal patch form showed efficient absorption with more potent and longer-lasting muscle relaxant activity than oral solution The transdermal

patch form of **eperisone** will increase the efficacy and compliance in the clin. use of **eperisone**.
REFERENCE COUNT: 10 THERE ARE 10 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 16 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:535729 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:47215
TITLE: Antinociceptive effects of sodium channel-blocking agents on acute **pain** in mice
AUTHOR(S): Sakaue, Akiko; Honda, Motoko; Tanabe, Mitsuo; Ono, Hideki
CORPORATE SOURCE: Laboratory of CNS Pharmacology, Graduate School of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Nagoya City University, Nagoya, 467-8603, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacological Sciences (Tokyo, Japan) (2004), 95(2), 181-188
CODEN: JPSTGJ; ISSN: 1347-8613
PUBLISHER: Japanese Pharmacological Society
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The effects of various sodium channel blocking agents on acute thermal and mech. nociception, as assessed using the plantar and tail pressure tests, resp., were compared with the effects of morphine. The drugs used were mexiletine, lidocaine, carbamazepine, phenytoin, **eperisone**, **tolperisone**, and zonisamide. The sodium channel blocking agents exhibited a rather preferential elevation of the threshold for thermal nociception. By contrast, morphine produced similar analgesic effects on thermal and mech. nociception. In the sciatic nerve isolated from mice, mexiletine, lidocaine, **eperisone**, and **tolperisone** impaired the propagation of low frequency action potentials (evoked at 0.2 Hz). Carbamazepine, phenytoin, and zonisamide generated a more frequency-dependent local anesthetic action with their obvious effects on higher frequency action potentials (evoked at 5 and/or 10 Hz). Our results show that sodium channel blocking agents have a preferential antinociceptive action against thermal stimulation that is likely to be attributed to their local anesthetic action.
REFERENCE COUNT: 24 THERE ARE 24 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 17 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:47665 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method for producing salts of **tolperisone**
INVENTOR(S): Czollner, Laszlo, Ebenfurth, AUSTRIA
Kalz, Beate, Steinbrunn, AUSTRIA
Rothenburger, Jan, Oslip, AUSTRIA
Welzig, Stefan, Wien, AUSTRIA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006041141	A1	20060223	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-537434	A1	20030331	(10)
	WO 2003-AT92		20030331	
			20050715	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	AT 2002-1823	20021205

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: POPOVICH, WILES & O'CONNELL, PA, 650 THIRD AVENUE SOUTH, SUITE 600, MINNEAPOLIS, MN, 55402, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 324
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to a method for producing an addition salt of 2,4'-dimethyl-3-piperidino-propiophenone (**tolperisone**) with a pharmaceutically acceptable acid, of formula (I). According to the

invention, 4-methylpropiophenone is reacted with piperidine hydrochloride and 1,2-dioxolane in the presence of an acid serving as a catalyst, and the **tolperisone** obtained in the form of an acid addition salt is separated by filtering after the reaction mixture has cooled down. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 18 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:371026 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404278
TITLE: Combination of retigabine and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing agents for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655	20031205
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 2003-10349729 A 20031023
US 2003-727655 A 20031205
US 2003-727658 A 20031205
DE 2003-10359336 A 20031216

AB The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of retigabine and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pain** which is accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

L8 ANSWER 19 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:744952 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 126:14707
TITLE: Efficacy and tolerance of repeated oral doses of **tolperisone** hydrochloride in the treatment of painful reflex muscle spasm: results of a prospective placebo-controlled double-blind trial
AUTHOR(S): Pratzel, H. G.; Alken, R.-G.; Ramm, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Institut fuer Medizinische Balneologie und Klimatologie, Munich, 81377, Germany
SOURCE: Pain (1996), 67(2,3), 417-425
CODEN: PAINDB; ISSN: 0304-3959
PUBLISHER: Elsevier
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The efficacy and safety of oral **tolperisone** hydrochloride (**Mydocalm**) in the treatment of painful reflex muscle spasm was assessed in a prospective, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial. A total of 138 patients, aged between 20 and 75 yr, with painful reflex muscle spasm associated with diseases of the spinal column or proximal joints were enrolled in eight rehabilitation centers. Patients were randomized to receive either 300 mg **tolperisone** hydrochloride or

placebo for a period of 21 days. Both treatment groups recovered during the 3 wk rehabilitation program. However, **tolperisone** hydrochloride proved to be significantly superior to placebo: the change score of the pressure **pain** threshold as the primary target parameter significantly increased during therapy with **tolperisone** hydrochloride (P = 0.03, valid-case-anal.) compared to the results obtained on placebo treatment. The overall assessment of efficacy by the patient also demonstrated significant differences in favor of **tolperisone** hydrochloride. Best results were seen in patients aged between 40 and 60 yr with a history of complaints shorter than 1 yr and with concomitant phys. therapy. The evaluation of safety data, i.e. adverse events, biochem. and hematol. laboratory parameters, demonstrated no differences between **tolperisone** hydrochloride and placebo. As a conclusion **tolperisone** hydrochloride represents an effective and safe treatment of painful reflex muscle spasm without the typical side effects of centrally active muscle relaxants.

L8 ANSWER 20 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:370881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404277
TITLE: Potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658	20031205
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
DE 2003-10349729 A 20031023
US 2003-727655 A 20031205
US 2003-727658 A 20031205
DE 2003-10359336 A 20031216

AB The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pain** which is accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

L8 ANSWER 21 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:145892 USPATFULL
TITLE: Curing method for pathologic syndrome and medicinal preparation
INVENTOR(S): Epshtein, Oleg Iliich, Kazeny, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Shtark, Mark Borisovich, Zolotodolinskaya, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Kolyadko, Tamara Mikhailovna, Shironitsev, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003099636	A1	20030529

APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-311666 A1 20021217 (10)
WO 2001-RU239 20010619

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	RU 2000-115594	20000620

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ilya Zborovsky, 6 Schoolhouse Way, Dix Hills, NY, 11746
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2894
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of treating a pathological syndrome includes administration of an activated form of ultra-low doses of antibodies to an antigen, wherein said activated form is obtained by repeated consecutive dilution combined with external impact, and the antigen is a substance or a pharmaceutical agent exerting influence upon the mechanisms of formation of this particular pathological syndrome.

Pharmaceutical agent for treating a pathological syndrome contains activated form of ultra-low doses of monoclonal, polyclonal or natural antibodies to an antigen, wherein said activated form is prepared by means of repeated consecutive dilution and external treatment, predominantly based on homeopathic technology, and said antigen is a substance or a drug acting as a direct cause of the pathological syndrome or involved in regulation of mechanisms of its formation. At that, activated forms of ultra-low doses of antibodies are raised against antigens of exogenous or endogenous origin, against autologous antigens, fetal antigens; anti-idiotypic antibodies are used too.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 22 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:395096 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404284
TITLE: Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or modulators for the treatment of painful conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias; Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Viatris G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2005039576	A1	20050506	WO 2004-EP11718		20041018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
DE 10359335	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359335		20031216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
			DE 2003-10359335	A	20031216

AB The invention discloses combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors in order to treat painful conditions associated with high muscle tone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L8 ANSWER 23 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:264858 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and drug delivery systems for the treatment of orofacial diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kochinke, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003185872	A1	20031002
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-113730	A1	20020327 (10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: REED & EBERLE LLP, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 136
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to methods of treating various orofacial diseases involving inflammation, infection and/or **pain**, using intratissue controlled release drug delivery systems. More particularly, the invention relates to methods for localized or targeted administration of a sustained release formulation of an agent such as an anti-inflammatory agent to a specified tissue location within the orofacial environment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 24 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:25269 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment of neuropathic **pain**, tinnitus, and other disorders using R(-)-ketoprofen
INVENTOR(S): Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004019111	A1	20040129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-620704	A1	20030717 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 2002-62766, filed on 5 Feb 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6620851 Division of Ser. No. US 2000-507470, filed on 22 Feb 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6362227		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P	19990302 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 881
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating neuropathic **pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of neuropathic **pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 25 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:266356 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment of neuropathic **pain**, tinnitus, and other disorders using R(-)-ketoprofen
INVENTOR(S): Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002147238	A1	20021010
	US 6620851	B2	20030916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62766	A1	20020205 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-507470, filed on 22 Feb 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6362227

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P	19990302 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 885
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating neuropathic **pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of neuropathic **pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 26 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:93434 USPATFULL
TITLE: Medicinal compositions
INVENTOR(S): Ohkawa, Shigenori, Takatsuki-shi, JAPAN
Naruo, Ken-ichi, Sanda-shi, JAPAN
Morimoto, Shigeru, Tondabayashi-shi, JAPAN
Miwatashi, Seiji, Ikeda-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005080113	A1	20050414
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-480551	A1	20020610 (10)
	WO 2002-JP5726		20020610

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-175224	20010611
	JP 2001-175273	20010611

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 17868
AB The present invention relates to an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of **pain**, an agent for suppressing activation of osteoclast, and an inhibitor of osteoclast formation, which contains a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor and/or a TNF-α production inhibitor.

L8 ANSWER 27 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:268417 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channell modulators
INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Thor, Karl Bruce, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES
Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston, MA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004209960	A1	20041021	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-769072	A1	20040130	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443632P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-443709P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-480321P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-480597P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-496005P	20030818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3809
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, particularly TTX-R sodium channel modulators and/or activity dependent sodium channel modulators to treat painful and non-painful lower urinary tract disorders, particularly painful and non-painful overactive bladder with and/or without loss of urine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 28 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:124963 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using losigamone
INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Thor, Karl Bruce, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES
Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005107353	A1	20050519	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-965304	A1	20041014	(10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-769072, filed on 30 Jan 2004, PENDING			

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443632P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-443709P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-480321P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-480597P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-496005P	20030818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3623

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, preferably Losigamone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, analog, ester, amide, prodrug, metabolite, or derivative thereof, to treat painful and non-painful lower urinary tract disorders, particularly painful and non-painful overactive bladder with and/or without loss of urine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 29 OF 163 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:63939 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Methods for the treatment of tinnitus and other disorders using R(-)ketoptofen		
INVENTOR(S):	Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, United States Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Sepracor, Inc., Marlborough, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6362227	B1	20020326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-507470		20000222 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P		19990302 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Criares, Theodore J.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Kim, Jennifer		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Pennie & Edmonds LLP		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	772		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating neuropathic **pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of neuropathic **pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 30 OF 163 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:395097 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:	142:435800
TITLE:	Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compounds for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S):	Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Xcel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE:	PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp. CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Patent
LANGUAGE:	English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:	4

PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,

TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655		20031205
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658		20031205
DE 10359336	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359336		20031216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
			US 2003-727655	A	20031205
			US 2003-727658	A	20031205
			DE 2003-10359336	A	20031216

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pains** which are accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

=>
=> s l8 and (neuralgia or neuropathic or arthritis or arthrosis or tension headache or paresis pr paraplegia or myelitis or paraspasm or brachialgia or dysplasia or myelopathy or parkinson)
L9 55 L8 AND (NEURALGIA OR NEUROPATHIC OR ARTHRITIS OR ARTHROSIS OR TENSION HEADACHE OR PARESIS PR PARAPLEGIA OR MYELITIS OR PARASPASM OR BRACHIALGIA OR DYSPLASIA OR MYELOPATHY OR PARKINSON)

=> d ibib abs it 1-55

L9 ANSWER 1 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:13310 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 144:81216
TITLE: Compositions and methods for the prevention or treatment of **pain** and other nervous system disorders
INVENTOR(S): Speicher, Brian T.; Kucharik, Robert F.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2006004050	A1	20060105	US 2005-172269		20050630
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2004-585466P	P	20040702
OTHER SOURCE(S):		MARPAT 144:81216			

AB A **tolperisone**-related compound is administered for the prevention and treatment of periodic paralyses and myotonias of several types, long QT syndrome, Brugada syndrome, malignant hyperthermia, myasthenia, epilepsy, ataxia, migraine, Alzheimer's Disease, **Parkinson**'s Disease, schizophrenia, and hyperekplexia, **neuropathic pain**, and **pain** associated with nervous system disorders including, but not limited to, painful diabetic neuropathy, postherpetic **neuralgia**, trigeminal **neuralgia**, complex regional **pain** syndrome, Guillain-Barre syndrome (GBS), Charcot-Marie-Tooth (CMT) disease, complex regional **pain** syndrome, type 1 (CRPS-1), ischemic neuropathy, fibromyalgia, chronic fatigue syndrome, painful spasticities, and other nervous system disorders that have **pain** as an attendant sign and/or symptom.

IT Heart, disease
(Brugada syndrome; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)

IT Nervous system, disease
(Charcot-Marie-Tooth; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)

IT Nervous system, disease

(Guillain-Barre syndrome; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nervous system, disease
(ataxia; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Fatigue, biological
(chronic fatigue syndrome; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nerve, disease
(diabetic neuropathy; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Muscle, disease
(fibromyalgia; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Central nervous system, disease
(hyperekplexia; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Heart, disease
(long QT syndrome; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Fever and Hyperthermia
(malignant; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Headache
(migraine; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Muscle, disease
(myotonia; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT **Pain**
(**neuropathic**; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, ischemic; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Paralysis
(periodic; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(postherpetic **neuralgia**; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nervous system, disease
(spasticity; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Alzheimer's disease
Epilepsy
Myasthenia gravis
Parkinson's disease
Schizophrenia
(**tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(trigeminal **neuralgia**; **tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)
IT **3644-61-9**, **Tolperisone** hydrochloride 7439-95-4, Magnesium, biological studies **67499-64-3**, (+)-**Tolperisone** **67499-66-5**, (-)-**Tolperisone**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL

(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(**tolperisone** for treatment of **pain** and nervous system disorders)

L9 ANSWER 2 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:1200866 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:452893
TITLE: Use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease
INVENTOR(S): Weiner, David M.; Brann, Mark R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 38 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 913,117.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005250767	A1	20051110	US 2005-98892	20050404
US 2004224942	A1	20041111	US 2004-761787	20040121
US 2005085463	A1	20050421	US 2004-913117	20040805
WO 2006017614	A1	20060216	WO 2005-US27645	20050804

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

US 2003-442690P	P	20030123
US 2004-761787	A2	20040121
US 2004-913117	A2	20040805
US 2004-617553P	P	20041008
US 2005-98892	A	20050404

AB Disclosed herein is a method to treat neuropsychiatric diseases including psychosis, affective disorders, dementia, **neuropathic pain**, and glaucoma. Treatment is carried out by administering a therapeutically effective amount of N-desmethylclozapine to a patient suffering from a neuropsychiatric disease.

IT 5-HT agonists
(5-HT1A; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D2; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D4; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Histamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(H4; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic agonists
(M3, M5; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic agonists
Muscarinic antagonists
(M1; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M1; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic agonists

Muscarinic antagonists
(M2; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M2; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic antagonists
(M3; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M3; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic agonists
(M4; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M4; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M5; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Digestive tract
(absorption; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(affective; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior
(aggressive; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(anhedonia; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Amines, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(biogenic; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-fos; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior
(climbing; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(corpus striatum; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(dementia; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(depression; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(disordered thought, flattening of affect; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(forebrain; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(hippocampus, sector CA1, pyramidal cell layer; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(hippocampus, sector CA1; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT agonists
(inverse; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior

(locomotor, spontaneous; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(mania; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT **Pain**
(**neuropathic**; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, **neuropathic pain**; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Nervous system agents
(noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(nucleus accumbens; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Drug bioavailability
Drug delivery systems
(oral; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic antagonists
(peripherally-acting; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(prefrontal cortex; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Dendrite (neuron)
(proximal; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(psychosis; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Monoamines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reuptake inhibitors; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior
(suicidal; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT1A; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT1B; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT2, inverse agonists and antagonists; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT2C; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT3; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT5A; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT6; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors

RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT7; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 5-HT antagonists
5-HT reuptake inhibitors
Absorption
Analgesics
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antiglaucoma agents
Antipsychotics
Anxiolytics
Blood plasma
Blood-brain barrier
Brain
Canis familiaris
Cognition enhancers
Cognitive disorders
Dopamine agonists
Drug screening
Epilepsy
Glaucoma (disease)
Human
Hyperkinesia
Monkey
Mus musculus
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Rattus
Schizophrenia
Species differences
Sus scrofa domestica
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Calcium channel
G protein-coupled receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 645-65-8, I-4-AA
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(I-4-AA; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 7439-93-2, Lithium, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(salts; use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 6104-71-8, N-Desmethylclozapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 51-41-2, Norepinephrine 142243-02-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 5786-21-0, Clozapine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-60-2, Phentolamine 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic Acid 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-64-9, D-Amphetamine 51-71-8, Phenelzine 51-83-2, Carbachol 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-04-6, Mescaline 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-92-2, Iproniazid 55-65-2,

Guanethidine 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-44-3, Barbital 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-66-9, Probenecid 58-00-4, Apomorphine 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-40-2, Promazine 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-82-2, Bradykinin 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 58-96-8, Uridine 59-41-6, Bretylium 59-46-1, Procaine 59-47-2, Mephenesin 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-96-1, Phenoxybenzamine 59-98-3, Tolazoline 59-99-4, Neostigmine 60-87-7, Promethazine 62-44-2, Phenacetin 63-75-2, Arecoline 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-95-9, Adiphenine 65-45-2, Salicylamide 66-83-1, Mexamine 68-41-7, D-Cycloserine 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-63-6, Digitoxin 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 76-22-2, Camphor 77-07-6, Levorphanol 77-10-1, PCP 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 77-67-8 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 80-77-3, Chlormezanone 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-81-2, Warfarin. 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 84-01-5, Chlorproethazine 84-02-6, Compazine 84-96-8, Trimeprazine 84-97-9, Perazine 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-13-5, Benztropine 86-21-5, Pheniramine 86-42-0, Amodiaquine 86-54-4, Hydralazine 90-34-6, Primaquine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelenamine 91-84-9, Pyrilamine 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 94-24-6, Tetracaine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 99-66-1 100-33-4, Pentamidine 102-02-3, Phenylbiguanide 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-14-3, Octopamine 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 122-09-8, Phentermine 124-87-8, Picrotoxin 125-33-7, Primidone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 126-27-2, Oxethazaine 126-52-3, Ethinamate 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-95-0, Quinine 131-03-3, Rauwolscine 132-22-9, Chlorpheniramine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 144-11-6, Trihexyphenidyl 145-63-1, Suramin 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 146-48-5, Yohimbine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-02-3, Levallorphan 153-76-4, Gallamine 155-09-9, Tranylcypromine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 302-17-0, Chloral Hydrate 303-49-1, Clomipramine 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 303-69-5, Prothipendyl 304-52-9, α-Methyl Serotonin 306-40-1, Succinylcholine 312-48-1, Edrophonium 314-03-4, Pimethixene 315-30-0, Allopurinol 357-70-0, Galanthamine 361-37-5, Methysergide 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 364-98-7, Diazoxide 390-28-3, Methoxamine 396-01-0, Triamterene 404-86-4, Capsaicin 438-60-8, Protriptyline 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 447-41-6, Nylidrin 465-65-6, Naloxone 467-15-2, Norcodeine 469-21-6, Doxylamine 478-76-2, Norapomorphine 485-49-4, Bicuculline 485-71-2, Cinchonidine 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-56-6, Cotinine 487-79-6, Kainic Acid 498-95-3, Nipecotic Acid 501-15-5, N-Methyldopamine 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 548-04-9, Hypericin 548-73-2, Droperidol 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate 555-57-7, Pargyline 561-27-3, Heroin 569-65-3, Meclizine 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 604-75-1, Oxazepam 608-07-1, 5-Methoxytryptamine 611-59-6, Paraxanthine 613-67-2, WB 4101 641-36-1, Apocodeine 652-67-5, Isosorbide 660-88-8, 5-Aminopentanoic Acid 673-06-3, D-Phenylalanine 674-38-4, Bethanechol 695-53-4, Dimethadione 721-50-6, Prilocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 739-71-9, Trimipramine 749-02-0, Spiperone 749-13-3, Trifluoperidol 768-94-5, Amantadine 1050-79-9, Moperone 1054-88-2, Spiroxatrine 1088-11-5, Desmethyldiazepam 1131-64-2, Debrisoquin 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1156-19-0, Tolazamide 1166-34-3, Cinanserin 1218-34-4, Acetyltryptophan 1227-61-8, Mefexamide 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1508-75-4, Tropicamide 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1668-19-5, Doxepin 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1841-19-6, Fluspiriline 1886-26-6, Norfenfluramine 1893-33-0, Pipamperone 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 1977-11-3, Perlapine 2058-52-8, Clothiapine 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2152-34-3, Pemoline 2323-36-6, Deprenyl 2382-79-8, Acetyltryptophanamide 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3575-80-2, Melperone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 4774-24-7, Quipazine 5051-62-7, Guanabenz

5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 6384-92-5,
N-Methyl-D-Aspartic Acid 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6740-88-1, Ketamine
6879-74-9, Himbacine 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7361-61-7, Xylazine
7416-34-4, Molindone 7491-74-9, Piracetam 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol
10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10262-69-8, Maprotiline
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL
(Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13241-33-3, Neohesperidin 13448-22-1,
Octoclothepin 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13655-52-2, Alprenolol
13956-29-1, Cannabidiol 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 15176-29-1, Edoxudine
15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen
16590-41-3, Naltrexone 16808-63-2, Normetazocine 17230-88-5, Danazol
17479-19-5, Dihydroergocristine 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1,
Flurazepam 17692-31-8, Dropropizine 17692-51-2, Metergoline
17780-72-2, Clorgyline 18016-80-3, Lisuride 18559-94-9, Albuterol
19216-56-9, Prazosin 19794-93-5, Trazodone 19982-08-2, Memantine
20229-30-5, Methiothepin 20594-83-6, Nalbuphine 20830-75-5, Digoxin
21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22232-71-9, Mazindol
22316-47-8, Clobazam 23210-56-2, Ifenprodil 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole
23707-33-7, Metrifudil 24219-97-4, Mianserin 24526-64-5, Nomifensine
25451-15-4, Felbamate 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25905-77-5, Minaprine
26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26839-75-8, Timolol 27591-97-5, Tilorone
28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28822-58-4, Isobutylmethylxanthine 28860-95-9,
Carbidopa 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29094-61-9,
Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 31842-01-0,
Indoprofen 32795-44-1, N-Acetylprocainamide 33369-31-2, Zomepirac
34161-24-5, Fipexide 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34661-75-1, Urapidil
34911-55-2, Bupropion 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36330-85-5, Fenbufen
36505-84-7, Buspirone 36894-69-6, Labetalol 37686-84-3, Terguride
38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine
39624-66-3, SCH 12679 41094-88-6, Tracazolate 41340-25-4, Etodolac
42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42794-76-3, Midodrine 43200-80-2, Zopiclone
46817-91-8, Viloxazine 51012-32-9, Tiapride 51152-91-1, Butaclamol
51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52468-60-7, Flunarizine
53179-07-0, Nisoxetine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53230-10-7, Mefloquine
53583-79-2, Sultopride 53772-82-0, cis-Flupentixol 53772-85-3,
trans-Flupentixol 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine
55985-32-5, Nicardipine 56775-88-3, Zimelidine 57149-07-2, Naftopidil
57432-61-8, Methergine 57808-66-9, Domperidone 58822-25-6,
1-5-β-Neoendorphin (human) 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59803-98-4, UK
14304 59804-37-4, Tenoxicam 59939-16-1, Cirazoline 60142-96-3,
Gabapentin 60560-33-0, Pinacidil 60634-51-7, LY 53857 60719-82-6,
Alaproclate 60719-84-8, Amrinone 61413-54-5, Rolipram 62571-86-2,
Captopril 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 63968-64-9, Artemisinin 64022-27-1,
MK 212 64208-32-8, CGP-12177A 64519-82-0, Isomalt 64584-34-5, DOI
64603-90-3, Isoguvacine 64603-91-4, Gaboxadol 64706-54-3, Bepridil
64795-35-3, Mesulergine 65119-89-3, Dimaprit 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole
65595-90-6 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 66104-22-1, Pergolide 66357-35-5,
Ranitidine 67287-49-4, SKF 38393 68379-02-2, Clofilium 68506-86-5,
Vigabatrin 68693-11-8, Modafinil 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70656-87-0,
Ro 5-3663 71636-61-8, SKF 81297 71675-85-9, Amisulpride 72795-19-8D,
derivs. 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74046-07-4 74050-98-9, Ketanserin
74115-04-1, SKF 82957 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 74698-50-3 74938-11-7,
7-OH-DPAT 75240-91-4, 3PPP 75444-65-4, Pirenperone 75558-90-6,
Amperozide 75644-90-5 75847-73-3, Enalapril 75859-04-0, Rimcazole
76547-98-3, Lisinopril 76824-35-6, Famotidine 77086-22-7, MK 801
78755-81-4, Flumazenil 78950-78-4, 8-OH-DPAT 80125-14-0, Remoxipride
80273-79-6, Tefludazine 80373-22-4, Quinpirole 81103-11-9,
Clarithromycin 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 83905-01-5, Azithromycin
84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 84225-95-6, Raclopride 85650-52-8, Mirtazapine
86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86939-10-8, Indatraline 87051-43-2, Ritanserin
87134-87-0, SCH 23390 maleate 87691-91-6, Tiospirone 90685-01-1,
Pitrazepin 90730-96-4, BRL 37344 92623-85-3, Milnacipran 98224-03-4,
Eltoprazine 99295-33-7, SKF 83566 102146-07-6, DPCPX 102203-18-9,
Imetit 102575-24-6, RX 821002 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104422-04-0
104615-18-1, CGS-15943 105431-72-9, Linopirdine 106243-16-7,
Thioperamide 106266-06-2, Risperidone 106516-24-9, Sertindole
108294-53-7, P-Iodoclonidine 111555-53-4, Naltrindole 111974-69-7,

Quetiapine 114012-12-3, Phaclofen 120225-54-9, CGS-21680 121264-04-8, ICI 204448 121741-03-5, CGS 12066A 125464-42-8, Saclofen 127625-29-0, Fananserin 129029-23-8, Ocaperidone 131543-22-1, WIN 55212-2 131733-92-1, NCS 382 131986-45-3, Xanomeline 132539-06-1, Olanzapine 134208-17-6, Mazapertine 139290-65-6, M100907 139689-20-6 145231-45-4, Clobenpropit 146939-27-7, Ziprasidone 149494-37-1, Ebalzotan 151319-34-5, Zaleplon 152239-46-8, SB 204741 158681-13-1, SR 141716A 158942-04-2, SB 206553 158985-00-3, L-745870 161696-76-0 174635-53-1, SB 218795 192703-06-3, SR 144528 232953-52-5, RS 100329 441351-27-5, Balaperidone 850076-60-7 850076-64-1 850076-87-8, SKF 82948
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

L9 ANSWER 3 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:983622 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:272531
TITLE: **Tolperisone**-containing pharmaceutical preparation with controllable active-substance release for oral administration
INVENTOR(S): Bodenteich, Angelika; Pirich, Eberhard; Bockmann, Josef; Frantsits, Werner
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Austria
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 9 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005196451	A1	20050908	US 2004-932043	20040902
WO 2005084676	A1	20050915	WO 2004-AT310	20040909
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
WO 2005094825	A1	20051013	WO 2005-EP2379	20050307
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: AT 2004-386 A 20040305

AB The invention relates to a **tolperisone**-containing pharmaceutical preparation with controllable active-substance release for oral administration, characterized in that the active substance **tolperisone** and/or a pharmaceutical salt thereof is embedded in a pharmaceutically compatible material. By selecting the pharmaceutically compatible materials in the preparation and accordingly in the coating of a tablet or granule, a specific release of active substance can be adjusted which is matched to the special genotype in the metabolization of **tolperisone**. At the same time, as a result of the very uniform and persistent release of **tolperisone**, the in-vivo inversion of enantiomerically pure

tolperisone that is known from the art can be adjusted in favor of the R(-)-**tolperisone** which is prominent in muscle-relaxing therapy.

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT Lyme disease
Muscle relaxants
(controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT Nerve, disease
(diabetic neuropathy; controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(postherpetic **neuralgia**; controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT 728-88-1 **3644-61-9**, **Tolperisone** hydrochloride
RL: PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

IT 26589-39-9, Eudragit S 33434-24-1 51822-44-7, Eudragit L
67499-64-3, (+)-**Tolperisone** **67499-66-5**, (-)-**Tolperisone**
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(controlled-release oral pharmaceuticals containing **tolperisone**)

L9 ANSWER 4 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:395097 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:435800
TITLE: Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compounds for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xcel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296		20041022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW					
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG					
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655		20031205
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658		20031205
DE 10359336	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359336		20031216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
			US 2003-727655	A	20031205
			US 2003-727658	A	20031205
			DE 2003-10359336	A	20031216

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pains** which are accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

IT Joint, anatomical
(**arthrosis**; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Analgesics
Arthritis
Combination chemotherapy
Headache
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
Potassium channel openers
Sodium channel blockers
(combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(combinations; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(**neuralgia**; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Paralysis
(paraplegia; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Muscle, disease
(spasm; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Muscle
(tone; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 1744-22-5, Riluzole 4969-02-2, Metixen 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 56995-20-1, Flupirtine 64840-90-0, **Eperisone** **140944-31-6**, **Silperisone** 150812-12-7, Retigabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PYP (Physical process); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); PROC (Process); USES (Uses)
(combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compds. for treating **pain**)

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 5 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:395096 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404284
TITLE: Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or modulators for the treatment of painful conditions
INVENTOR(S): Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias; Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Viatris G.m.b.H. & Co. K.-G., Germany
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 23 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: German
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005039576	A1	20050506	WO 2004-EP11718	20041018
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
DE 10359335	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359335	20031216
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			DE 2003-10349729 A	20031023
			DE 2003-10359335 A	20031216

AB The invention discloses combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors in order to treat painful conditions associated with high muscle tone.

IT Disease, animal
(arthropathy, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Paralysis
(cerebral paralysis with lower spastic paresis, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Disease, animal
(cervical **brachialgia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Spinal cord, disease
(cervical **myelopathy**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Circulation
(disorder, spinal blood circulation disturbance, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Muscle
(increased muscle tone; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems

(intracutaneous; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Disease, animal
(lower **paraspasm**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Behavior
(motor; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Inflammation
Spinal cord, disease
(**myelitis**, transverse, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(**neuralgia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT **Arthritis**
Headache
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
(**pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Paralysis
(paraparesis, tropical spastic; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Paralysis
(paraplegia, inheritable inferior spastic, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Analgesics
Combination chemotherapy
Drug interactions
Muscle relaxants
Pain
Potassium channel openers
Sodium channel blockers
(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Potassium channel
Sodium channel
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Paralysis
(tetraparesis, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT Disease, animal
(vertebral **dysplasia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)

IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 1744-22-5, Riluzole 4969-02-2, Metixene 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 56995-20-1, Flupirtine 64840-90-0, **Eperisone** **140944-31-6, Silperisone**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor/modulator for treatment of painful conditions)
REFERENCE COUNT: 7 THERE ARE 7 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L9 ANSWER 6 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:371026 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404278
TITLE: Combination of retigabine and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing agents for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655	20031205
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
US 2003-727655	A	20031205
US 2003-727658	A	20031205
DE 2003-10359336	A	20031216

AB The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of retigabine and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pain** which is accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

IT Disease, animal
(arthropathy, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Paralysis
(cerebral, involving lower spastic paresis, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(cervical **brachialgia**; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(cervical **myelopathy**; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Circulation
(disorder, spinal blood circulation disturbance, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor

or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intracutaneous; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(lower **paraspasm**, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(lower spastic paraparesis syndrome, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Inflammation
Spinal cord, disease
(**myelitis**, transverse, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(**neuralgia**; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT **Arthritis**
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
(**pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Paralysis
(paraplegia, heritable inferior spastic, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Analgesics
Combination chemotherapy
Pain
Sodium channel blockers
(retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Sodium channel
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Headache
(tension, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Paralysis
(tetraparesis, **pain** associated with; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Muscle
(tone; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(vertebral **dysplasia**; retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 1744-22-5, Riluzole 4969-02-2, Metixen 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 64840-90-0, **Eperisone 140944-31-6**, **Silperisone** 150812-12-7, Retigabine
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(retigabine combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

L9 ANSWER 7 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:370881 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404277
TITLE: Potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658	20031205
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:

DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
US 2003-727655	A	20031205
US 2003-727658	A	20031205
DE 2003-10359336	A	20031216

AB The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pain** which is accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

IT Disease, animal
(arthropathy, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Paralysis
(cerebral, involving lower spastic paresis, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(cervical **brachialgia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Disease, animal
(cervical **myelopathy**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, **arthrosis**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)
IT Circulation

(disorder, spinal blood circulation disturbance, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, s.c.; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(intracutaneous; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Disease, animal
(lower **paraspasm**, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Disease, animal
(lower spastic paraparesis syndrome, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Inflammation
Spinal cord, disease
(**myelitis**, transverse, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Nerve, disease
Pain
(**neuralgia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT **Arthritis**
Multiple sclerosis
Parkinson's disease
(**pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Paralysis
(paraplegia, heritable inferior spastic, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Analgesics
Combination chemotherapy
Muscle relaxants
Pain
Potassium channel openers
Sodium channel blockers
(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Sodium channel
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Muscle, disease
(rigidity; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug interactions

(superadditive; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Headache
(tension, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Paralysis
(tetraparesis, **pain** associated with; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Muscle
(tone; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT Disease, animal
(vertebral **dysplasia**; potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 1744-22-5, Riluzole 4969-02-2, Metixene 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54143-55-4, Flecainide 56995-20-1, Flupirtine 64840-90-0, **Eperisone** **140944-31-6, Silperisone**
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(potassium channel opener combination with sodium channel inhibitor or sodium channel-influencing agent for treatment of **pain**)

L9 ANSWER 8 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:349001 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:386016
TITLE: Use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease
INVENTOR(S): Weiner, David M.; Brann, Mark R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 34 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S Ser. No. 761,787.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005085463	A1	20050421	US 2004-913117	20040805
US 2004224942	A1	20041111	US 2004-761787	20040121
US 2005250767	A1	20051110	US 2005-98892	20050404
WO 2006017614	A1	20060216	WO 2005-US27645	20050804

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KM, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NG, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SM, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW

RW: AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IS, IT, LT, LU, LV, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG, BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
US 2003-442690P	P	20030123
US 2004-761787	A2	20040121
US 2004-913117	A2	20040805
US 2004-617553P	P	20041008

AB Disclosed herein is a method to treat neuropsychiatric diseases including psychosis, affective disorders, dementia, **neuropathic pain**, and glaucoma. Treatment is carried out by administering a therapeutically effective amount of N-desmethylclozapine to a patient suffering from a neuropsychiatric disease.

IT 5-HT agonists
(5-HT1A; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D2; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Dopamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(D4; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Histamine receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(H4; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M1; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M2; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M3; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M4; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Muscarinic receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(M5; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Digestive tract
(absorption; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(affective; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Behavior
(aggressive; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(anhedonia; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Amines, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(biogenic; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Gene, animal
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(c-fos; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Behavior
(climbing; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Brain
(corpus striatum; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(dementia; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric

disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(depression; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(disordered thought; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(flattening of affect; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(forebrain; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(hippocampus, sector CA1, pyramidal cell layer; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(hippocampus, sector CA1; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT agonists
(inverse; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior
(locomotor, spontaneous; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Mental and behavioral disorders
(mania; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT **Pain**
(**neuropathic**; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, **neuropathic pain**; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Nervous system agents
(noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(nucleus accumbens; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Drug bioavailability
Drug delivery systems
(oral; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Muscarinic antagonists
(peripherally-acting; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Brain
(prefrontal cortex; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Dendrite (neuron)
(proximal; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Monoamines
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(reuptake inhibitors; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Behavior
(suicidal; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT1A; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)

(type 5-HT1B; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT2, inverse agonists and antagonists; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT2C; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT3; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT5A; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT6; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(type 5-HT7; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5-HT antagonists
5-HT reuptake inhibitors
Absorption
Anticonvulsants
Antidepressants
Antiglaucoma agents
Antipsychotics
Anxiolytics
Blood plasma
Blood-brain barrier
Brain
Canis familiaris
Cognition enhancers
Cognitive disorders
Dopamine agonists
Drug screening
Epilepsy
Glaucoma (disease)
Human
Hyperkinesia
Mental and behavioral disorders
Monkey
Mus musculus
Oryctolagus cuniculus
Rattus
Species differences
Sus scrofa domestica
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT Calcium channel
G protein-coupled receptors
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 645-65-8, Imidazole-4-acetic acid
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(I-4-AA; use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 6104-71-8, N-Desmethylclozapine
RL: ADV (Adverse effect, including toxicity); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 51-41-2, Norepinephrine

142243-02-5
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 5786-21-0, Clozapine
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); PAC (Pharmacological activity); PKT (Pharmacokinetics); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)
IT 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-47-5, Desipramine 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine 50-52-2, Thioridazine 50-53-3, Chlorpromazine, biological studies 50-55-5, Reserpine 50-60-2, Phentolamine 50-78-2, Acetylsalicylic Acid 51-06-9, Procainamide 51-34-3, Scopolamine 51-43-4, Epinephrine 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-64-9, D-Amphetamine 51-71-8, Phenelzine 51-83-2, Carbachol 52-01-7, Spironolactone 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-67-5, Penicillamine 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-04-6, Mescaline 54-05-7, Chloroquine 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-92-2, Iproniazid 55-65-2, Guanethidine 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies 56-54-2, Quinidine 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-44-3, Barbital 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-53-4, Meprobamate 57-66-9, Probenecid 58-00-4, Apomorphine 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-14-0, Pyrimethamine 58-25-3, Chlordiazepoxide 58-32-2, Dipyridamole 58-38-8, Prochlorperazine 58-40-2, Promazine 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-61-7, Adenosine, biological studies 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-74-2, Papaverine 58-82-2, Bradykinin 58-93-5, Hydrochlorothiazide 58-94-6, Chlorothiazide 58-96-8, Uridine 59-41-6, Bretylium 59-46-1, Procaine 59-47-2, Mephenesin 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-96-1, Phenoxybenzamine 59-98-3, Tolazoline 59-99-4, Neostigmine 60-87-7, Promethazine 62-44-2, Phenacetin 63-75-2, Arecoline 63-98-9, Phenacemide 64-77-7, Tolbutamide 64-95-9, Adiphenine 65-45-2, Salicylamide 66-83-1, Mexamine 68-41-7, D-Cycloserine 69-23-8, Fluphenazine 71-63-6, Digitoxin 72-69-5, Nortriptyline 73-22-3, L-Tryptophan, biological studies 73-31-4, Melatonin 76-22-2, Camphor 77-07-6, Levorphanol 77-10-1, PCP 77-23-6, Carbetapentane 77-67-8 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 80-77-3, Chlormezanone 81-07-2, Saccharin 81-81-2, Warfarin. 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 84-01-5, Chlorproethazine 84-02-6, Compazine 84-96-8, Trimeprazine 84-97-9, Perazine 85-79-0, Dibucaine 86-13-5, Benztropine 86-21-5, Pheniramine 86-42-0, Amodiaquine 86-54-4, Hydralazine 90-34-6, Primaquine 90-82-4, Pseudoephedrine 91-81-6, Tripelenamine 91-84-9, Pyrilamine 94-20-2, Chlorpropamide 94-24-6, Tetracaine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 99-66-1 100-33-4, Pentamidine 102-02-3, Phenylbiguanide 103-90-2, Acetaminophen 104-14-3, Octopamine 110-85-0, Piperazine, biological studies 113-59-7, Chlorprothixene 117-89-5, Trifluoperazine 122-09-8, Phentermine 124-87-8, Picrotoxin 125-33-7, Primidone 125-71-3, Dextromethorphan 126-27-2, Oxethazaine 126-52-3, Ethinamate 128-62-1, Noscapine 129-03-3, Cyproheptadine 129-20-4, Oxyphenbutazone 130-95-0, Quinine 131-03-3, Rauwolscine 132-22-9, Chlorpheniramine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 144-11-6, Trihexyphenidyl 145-63-1, Suramin 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 146-48-5, Yohimbine 146-54-3, Triflupromazine 152-02-3, Levallorphan 153-76-4, Gallamine 155-09-9, Tranylcypromine 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 299-42-3, Ephedrine 302-17-0, Chloral Hydrate 303-49-1, Clomipramine 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 303-69-5, Prothipendyl 304-52-9, α-Methyl Serotonin 306-40-1, Succinylcholine 312-48-1, Edrophonium 314-03-4, Pimethixene 315-30-0, Allopurinol 357-70-0, Galanthamine 361-37-5, Methysergide 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 364-98-7, Diazoxide 390-28-3, Methoxamine 396-01-0, Triamterene 404-86-4, Capsaicin 438-60-8, Protriptyline 443-48-1, Metronidazole 446-86-6, Azathioprine 447-41-6, Nylidrin 465-65-6, Naloxone 467-15-2, Norcodeine 469-21-6, Doxylamine 478-76-2, Norapomorphine 485-49-4, Bicuculline 485-71-2, Cinchonidine 486-12-4, Triprolidine 486-56-6, Cotinine 487-79-6, Kainic Acid 498-95-3, Nipecotic Acid 501-15-5, N-Methyldopamine 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 525-66-6, Propranolol 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 548-04-9, Hypericin 548-73-2, Droperidol 555-57-7, Pargyline 561-27-3, Heroin 569-65-3, Meclizine 586-06-1, Metaproterenol 604-75-1, Oxazepam 608-07-1, 5-Methoxytryptamine 611-59-6, Paraxanthine 613-67-2, WB 4101

641-36-1, Apocodeine 652-67-5, Isosorbide 660-88-8, 5-Aminopentanoic Acid 673-06-3, D-Phenylalanine 674-38-4, Bethanechol 695-53-4, Dimethadione 721-50-6, Prilocaine 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 739-71-9, Trimipramine 749-02-0, Spiperone 749-13-3, Trifluoperidol 768-94-5, Amantadine 1050-79-9, Moperone 1054-88-2, Spiroxatrine 1088-11-5, Desmethyldiazepam 1131-64-2, Debrisoquin 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1156-19-0, Tolazamide 1166-34-3, Cinanserin 1218-34-4, Acetyltryptophan 1227-61-8, Mefexamide 1491-59-4, Oxymetazoline 1508-75-4, Tropicamide 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1622-62-4, Flunitrazepam 1668-19-5, Doxepin 1812-30-2, Bromazepam 1841-19-6, Fluspiriline 1886-26-6, Norfenfluramine 1893-33-0, Pipamperone 1951-25-3, Amiodarone 1977-10-2, Loxapine 1977-11-3, Perlapine 2058-52-8, Clothiapine 2062-78-4, Pimozide 2152-34-3, Pemoline 2323-36-6, Deprenyl 2382-79-8, Acetyltryptophanamide 2609-46-3, Amiloride 2955-38-6, Prazepam 3313-26-6, Thiothixene 3575-80-2, Melperone 3625-06-7, Mebeverine 3737-09-5, Disopyramide 4205-90-7, Clonidine 4428-95-9, Foscarnet 4774-24-7, Quipazine 5051-62-7, Guanabenz 5536-17-4, Vidarabine 5588-33-0, Mesoridazine 6384-92-5, N-Methyl-D-Aspartic Acid 6493-05-6, Pentoxifylline 6740-88-1, Ketamine 6879-74-9, Himbacine 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7361-61-7, Xylazine 7416-34-4, Molindone 7491-74-9, Piracetam 7683-59-2, Isoproterenol 10238-21-8, Glibenclamide 10262-69-8, Maprotiline 10457-90-6, Bromperidol 13241-33-3, Neohesperidin
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

IT 13448-22-1, Octoclothepin 13523-86-9, Pindolol 13655-52-2, Alprenolol 13956-29-1, Cannabidiol 14028-44-5, Amoxapine 15176-29-1, Edoxudine 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15676-16-1, Sulpiride 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16590-41-3, Naltrexone 16808-63-2, Normetazocine 17230-88-5, Danazol 17479-19-5, Dihydroergocristine 17560-51-9, Metolazone 17617-23-1, Flurazepam 17692-31-8, Dropropizine 17692-51-2, Metergoline 17780-72-2, Clorgyline 18016-80-3, Lisuride 18559-94-9, Albuterol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19794-93-5, Trazodone 19982-08-2, Memantine 20229-30-5, Methiothepin 20594-83-6, Nalbuphine 20830-75-5, Digoxin 21829-25-4, Nifedipine 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22232-71-9, Mazindol 22316-47-8, Clobazam 23210-56-2, Ifenprodil 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 23707-33-7, Metrifudil 24219-97-4, Mianserin 24526-64-5, Nomifensine 25451-15-4, Felbamate 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 25905-77-5, Minaprine 26652-09-5, Ritodrine 26839-75-8, Timolol 27591-97-5, Tilorone 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 28822-58-4, Isobutylmethylxanthine 28860-95-9, Carbidopa 28911-01-5, Triazolam 28981-97-7, Alprazolam 29094-61-9, Glipizide 29122-68-7, Atenolol 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 31842-01-0, Indoprofen 32795-44-1, N-Acetylprocainamide 33369-31-2, Zomepirac 34161-24-5, Fipexide 34368-04-2, Dobutamine 34661-75-1, Urapidil 34911-55-2, Bupropion 36322-90-4, Piroxicam 36330-85-5, Fenbufen 36505-84-7, Buspirone 36894-69-6, Labetalol 37686-84-3, Terguride 38194-50-2, Sulindac 38304-91-5, Minoxidil 39562-70-4, Nitrendipine 39624-66-3, SCH 12679 41094-88-6, Tracazolate 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42794-76-3, Midodrine 43200-80-2, Zopiclone 46817-91-8, Viloxazine 51012-32-9, Tiapride 51152-91-1, Butaclamol 51384-51-1, Metoprolol 51481-61-9, Cimetidine 52468-60-7, Flunarizine 53179-07-0, Nisoxetine 53179-11-6, Loperamide 53230-10-7, Mefloquine 53583-79-2, Sultopride 53772-82-0, cis-Flupentixol 53772-85-3, trans-Flupentixol 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 55985-32-5, Nicardipine 56775-88-3, Zimelidine 57149-07-2, Naftopidil 57432-61-8, Methergine 57808-66-9, Domperidone 58822-25-6, 1-5-β-Neoendorphin (human) 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 59803-98-4, UK 14304 59804-37-4, Tenoxicam 59939-16-1, Cirazoline 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 60560-33-0, Pinacidil 60634-51-7, LY 53857 60719-82-6, Alaproclate 60719-84-8, Amrinone 61413-54-5, Rolipram 62571-86-2, Captopril 63527-52-6, Cefotaxime 63968-64-9, Artemisinin 64022-27-1, MK 212 64208-32-8, CGP-12177A 64519-82-0, Isomalt 64584-34-5, DOI 64603-90-3, Isoguvacine 64603-91-4, Gaboxadol 64706-54-3, Bepridil 64795-35-3, Mesulergine 65119-89-3, Dimaprit 65277-42-1, Ketoconazole 65595-90-6 66085-59-4, Nimodipine 66104-22-1, Pergolide 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 67287-49-4, SKF 38393 68379-02-2, Clofilium 68506-86-5, Vigabatrin 68693-11-8, Modafinil 68844-77-9, Astemizole 70656-87-0, Ro 5-3663 71636-61-8, SKF 81297 71675-85-9, Amisulpride 72795-19-8D,

derivs. 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 74046-07-4 74050-98-9, Ketanserin 74115-04-1, SKF 82957 74191-85-8, Doxazosin 74698-50-3 74938-11-7, 7-OH-DPAT 75240-91-4, 3PPP 75444-65-4, Pirenperone 75558-90-6, Amperozide 75644-90-5 75847-73-3, Enalapril 75859-04-0, Rimcazole 76547-98-3, Lisinopril 76824-35-6, Famotidine 77086-22-7, MK 801 78755-81-4, Flumazenil 78950-78-4, 8-OH-DPAT 80125-14-0, Remoxipride 80273-79-6, Tefludazine 80373-22-4, Quinpirole 81103-11-9, Clarithromycin 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 83905-01-5, Azithromycin 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 84225-95-6, Raclopride 85650-52-8, Mirtazapine 86386-73-4, Fluconazole 86939-10-8, Indatraline 87051-43-2, Ritanserin 87134-87-0, SCH 23390 maleate 87691-91-6, Tiospirone 90685-01-1, Pitrazepin 90730-96-4, BRL 37344 92623-85-3, Milnacipran 98224-03-4, Eltoprazine 99295-33-7, SKF 83566 102146-07-6, DPCPX 102203-18-9, Imetit 102575-24-6, RX 821002 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 104422-04-0 104615-18-1, CGS-15943 105431-72-9, Linopirdine 106243-16-7, Thioperamide 106266-06-2, Risperidone 106516-24-9, Sertindole 108294-53-7, P-Iodoclonidine 111555-53-4, Naltrindole 111974-69-7, Quetiapine 114012-12-3, Phaclofen 120225-54-9, CGS-21680 121264-04-8, ICI 204448 121741-03-5, CGS 12066A 125464-42-8, Saclofen 127625-29-0, Fananserin 129029-23-8, Ocaperidone 131543-22-1, WIN 55212-2 131733-92-1, NCS 382 131986-45-3, Xanomeline 132539-06-1, Olanzapine 134208-17-6, Mazapertine 139290-65-6, M100907 139689-20-6 145231-45-4, Clobenpropit 146939-27-7, Ziprasidone 149494-37-1, Ebalzotan 151319-34-5, Zaleplon 152239-46-8, SB 204741 158681-13-1, SR 141716A 158942-04-2, SB 206553 158985-00-3, L-745870 161696-76-0 174635-53-1, SB 218795 192703-06-3, SR 144528 232953-52-5, RS 100329 441351-27-5, Balaperidone 850076-60-7 850076-64-1 850076-87-8, SKF 82948
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(use of N-desmethylclozapine to treat human neuropsychiatric disease)

L9 ANSWER 9 OF 55 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:1156454 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:69205
TITLE: Topical therapy for the treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions
INVENTOR(S): Aung-Din, Ronald
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004112723	A2	20041229	WO 2004-US19816	20040621
WO 2004112723	A3	20050728		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CA 2529528	AA	20041229	CA 2004-2529528	20040621
EP 1644004	A2	20060412	EP 2004-755770	20040621
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, FI, RO, CY, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, PL, SK				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:
US 2003-480088P P 20030620
US 2003-480089P P 20030620
US 2003-513082P P 20031021

AB The invention is directed to topical formulations and methods of treating a migraines and/or cluster headaches, muscle sprains, muscle spasms, spasticity, **tension headaches**, tension related migraines and related conditions associated with muscle tension and **pain** with a therapeutically effective amount of an ergot alkaloid, skeletal muscle relaxant, serotonin agonist, combinations thereof, pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, prodrugs thereof or derivative thereof.

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(C16-18; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Prunus amygdalus
(bitter almond; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Headache
(cluster; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Joint, anatomical
(disease, sprain, muscle; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(drops; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Alkaloids, biological studies
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ergot; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(foams; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(lotions; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Apparatus
(metered dose; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(microcapsules; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Headache
(migraine; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(pastes; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(pellets; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Muscle relaxants
(skeletal; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Muscle, disease
(spasm; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Nervous system, disease
(spasticity; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Disease, animal
(sprain, muscle; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Brain, disease
(stroke; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Headache
Muscle
(tension; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tinctures; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT 5-HT agonists
Aloe barbadensis
Analgesics
Antimigraine agents
Blood plasma
Disperse systems
Emulsions
Human
Liquids
Mixtures
Pain
Permeation enhancers
Skin
Solids
Sprays
Suspensions
Triticum aestivum
Vitis vinifera
(topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Natural products, pharmaceutical
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical, Lipoderm; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal gel; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(wheat germ; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT Syringes
(without needle; topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)
IT 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 137-66-6, Ascorbyl palmitate
RL: NPO (Natural product occurrence); PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU

(Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); OCCU (Occurrence); USES (Uses)
(topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT 59-47-2, Mephenesin 60-79-7, Ergonovine 70-07-5, Mephenoxalone 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 80-77-3, Chlormezanone 82-58-6, D-Lysergic acid 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 113-15-5, Ergotamine 113-42-8, Methylergonovine 130-95-0, Quinine 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 361-37-5 439-14-5, Diazepam 478-95-5, D-Isolysergic acid 479-00-5, Ergometrinine 511-07-9, Ergocristinine 511-08-0, Ergocristine 511-09-1, Ergocryptine 511-10-4, Ergocryptinine 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 561-94-4, Ergosine 564-36-3, Ergocornine 564-37-4, Ergocorninine 596-88-3, Ergosinine 602-41-5, Thiocolchicoside 602-85-7, Lysergol 639-81-6, Ergotaminine 673-31-4, Phenprobamate 728-88-1, **Tolperisone** 886-74-8, Chlorphenesin carbamate 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1622-61-3, Clonazepam 1665-48-1, Metaxalone 6856-31-1, Pridinol mesylate 6961-46-2, Idrocilamide 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 10379-14-3, Tetrazepam 17692-51-2, Metergoline 18016-80-3, Lisuride 25614-03-3, Bromocriptine 36945-03-6, Lergotrile 51322-75-9, Tizanidine 56287-74-2, Afloqualone 64461-82-1, Tizanidine hydrochloride 64840-90-0, **Eperisone** 99323-21-4, Inaperisone 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 103628-48-4, Imitrex 106861-44-3, Mivacurium chloride 107231-12-9, Botulin 121679-13-8, Naratriptan 139264-17-8, Zolmitriptan 143322-58-1, Eletriptan 144034-80-0, Rizatriptan 154323-57-6, Almotriptan 158747-02-5, Frovatriptan
RL: PAC (Pharmacological activity); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerine, biological studies 58-95-7, Tocopheryl acetate 64-02-8, Tetrasodium EDTA 111-90-0 122-99-6, Phenoxyethanol 1327-43-1, Magnesium aluminum silicate 6190-39-2, Dihydroergotamine mesylate 9003-05-8, Polyacrylamide 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 11099-07-3, Glyceryl stearate 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 70161-44-3, Sodium hydroxymethylglycinate
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(topical therapy for treatment of migraines, muscle sprains, muscle spasm, spasticity and related conditions)

L9 ANSWER 10 OF 55 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006130567 EMBASE
TITLE: Licensing highlights.
AUTHOR: Shah S.; Chan D.; Tear S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: S. Shah, Thomson Scientific, Middlesex House, 34-42 Cleveland St., London W1T 4JE, United Kingdom. saloni.shah@thomson.com
SOURCE: IDrugs, (2006) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 221-226. .
ISSN: 1369-7056 CODEN: IDRUFN
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
016 Cancer
017 Public Health, Social Medicine and Epidemiology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2006
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L9 ANSWER 11 OF 55 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003143358 EMBASE
TITLE: Chronic stimulation of the globus pallidus internus for treatment of non-DYT1 generalized dystonia and choreoathetosis: 2-Year follow up.
AUTHOR: Krauss J.K.; Loher T.J.; Weigel R.; Capelle H.H.; Weber S.;

Burgunder J.-M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. J.K. Krauss, Department of Neurosurgery, University Hospital, Klinikum Mannheim, Theodor-Kutzer-Ufer 1-3, 68167 Mannheim, Germany. joachim.krauss@nch.ma.uni-heidelberg.de
SOURCE: Journal of Neurosurgery, (1 Apr 2003) Vol. 98, No. 4, pp. 785-792. .
Refs: 51
ISSN: 0022-3085 CODEN: JONSAC
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
027 Biophysics, Bioengineering and Medical Instrumentation
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Apr 2003
Last Updated on STN: 24 Apr 2003

AB Object. The authors studied the long-term efficacy of deep brain stimulation (DBS) of the posteroventral lateral globus pallidus internus up to 2 years postoperatively in patients with primary non-DYT1 generalized dystonia or choreoathetosis. The results are briefly compared with those reported for DBS in DYT1 dystonia (Oppenheim dystonia), which is caused by the DYT1 gene. Methods. Enrollment in this prospective expanded pilot study was limited to adult patients with severely disabling, medically refractory non-DYT1 generalized dystonia or choreoathetosis. Six consecutive patients underwent follow-up examinations at defined intervals of 3 months, 1 year, and 2 years postsurgery. There were five women and one man, and their mean age at surgery was 45.5 years. Formal assessments included both the Burke-Fahn-Marsden dystonia scale and the recently developed Unified Dystonia Rating Scale. Two patients had primary generalized non-DYT1 dystonia, and four suffered from choreoathetosis secondary to infantile cerebral palsy. Bilateral quadripolar DBS electrodes were implanted in all instances, except in one patient with markedly asymmetrical symptoms. There were no adverse events related to surgery. The Burke-Fahn-Marsden scores in the two patients with generalized dystonia improved by 78 and 71% at 3 months, by 82 and 69% at 1 year, and by 78 and 70% at 2 years postoperatively. This was paralleled by marked amelioration of disability scores. The mean improvement in Burke-Fahn-Marsden scores in patients with choreoathetosis was 12% at 3 months, 29% at 1 year, and 23% at 2 years postoperatively, which was not significant. Two of these patients thought that they had achieved marked improvement at 2 years postoperatively, although results of objective evaluations were less impressive. In these two patients there was a minor but stable improvement in disability scores. All patients had an improvement in **pain** scores at the 2-year follow-up review. Medication was tapered off in both patients with generalized dystonia and reduced in two of the patients with choreoathetosis. All stimulation-induced side effects were reversible on adjustment of the DBS settings. Energy consumption of the batteries was considerably higher than in patients with **Parkinson** disease. Conclusions. Chronic pallidal DBS is a safe and effective procedure in generalized non-DYT1 dystonia, and it may become the procedure of choice in patients with medically refractory dystonia. Postoperative improvement of choreoathetosis is more modest and varied, and subjective ratings of outcome may exceed objective evaluations.

L9 ANSWER 12 OF 55 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001041497 EMBASE
TITLE: Clinical evaluation of the drug **Mydocalm** ("gedeon richter") in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and spondyloarthrosis.
AUTHOR: Bekiarova P.; Gerginova V.; Sheitanov I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. P. Bekiarova, Clinic of Rheumatology, Medical University, 13, Urvitch Str., Bg - 1612 Sofia, Bulgaria
SOURCE: Rheumatology, (2000) Vol. 8, No. 4, pp. 41-44. .
Refs: 3

ISSN: 1310-0505 CODEN: REVMFN
COUNTRY: Bulgaria
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: Bulgarian
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Bulgarian
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 Feb 2001
Last Updated on STN: 15 Feb 2001

AB In modern rheumatology the treatment of inflammatory and degenerative joint diseases is complex - non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs in combination with muscle relaxants, analgesics and physical therapy. The simultaneous application of these agents leads to a synergic effect. **Mydocalm** is a centrally acting muscle relaxant. Its basic indications for use in rheumatology are: ankylosing spondylitis, spondyloarthrosis, rheumatoid **arthritis**, periarthritis, etc. The aim of our study is to assess the effect of **Mydocalm** in patients with ankylosing spondylitis and spondyloarthrosis in an open clinical trial. Two groups of patients are involved: the first one includes patients treated with **Mydocalm** and NSAIDs and the second (control) one - treated only with NSAIDs. The evaluation of the effectiveness of **Mydocalm** is based upon subjective criteria - **pain** and muscle spasm and upon objective criteria - Schober's test and fingers-ground distance. At the beginning and at the end of the investigation blood count, liver enzymes, creatinine and urine analysis are performed. It is found that in the patients treated with **Mydocalm**, the **pain** relief and the decrease of the muscle spasm come faster and to a greater degree than in the control group.

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 55 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 97298056 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997298056
TITLE: Clinical evaluation of **eperisone** hydrochloride tape (E2000) in lumbago and cervicobrachial syndrome - Late clinical phase II study.
AUTHOR: Hasue M.; Tachibana S.; Kunogi J.; Hirabayashi S.; Nagai T.
SOURCE: Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1997) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 227-250. .
Refs: 6
ISSN: 0386-3603 CODEN: YACHDS
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 30 Oct 1997
Last Updated on STN: 30 Oct 1997

AB E2000 is a transdermal preparation in tape form which contains **eperisone** hydrochloride as an active ingredient which has a muscle relaxant action. In the present study the efficacy and safety of E2000 were assessed in patients with lumbago and cervicobrachial syndrome after 2 weeks of application at 50 mg/day or 25 mg/day of E2000 or 150 mg/day of **eperisone** hydrochloride tablets. The present communication is a summarized report of our results. 1) the improvement rate was higher, at 69.4% (43/62), 65.7% (44/67), and 61.3% (38/62), for the 50 mg, 25 mg and tablet groups, respectively, in order named. Based on the 90% confidence interval of the difference between the tape and tablet groups, it was confirmed that the improvement rate was not lower by any more than 10% in either 50 mg or 25 mg group than is the tablet group. 2) The safety rate for evaluations classified as 'no safety problems' was 63.4% (52/82), 72.4% (63/87) and 69.3% (52/75) for the 50 mg, 25 mg and tablet groups, respectively. The safety rate was low for the 50 mg group. 3) Adverse reactions occurred in 36.1% of patients. The incidence of adverse reactions was 41.5% (34/82), 31.0% (27/87) and 36.0% (27/75) for the 50

gm, 25 mg, and tablet groups, respectively. 4) The utility rate for evaluations classified as 'moderately or more useful' was 61.3% (38/62), 65.7% (44/67), and 61.3% (38/62) for the 50 mg, 25 mg and tablet groups, respectively. There was no significant differences in utility rate among the 3 groups, but the utility rate for the 50 mg group was low, compared to its final general improvement rate. Based on the results presented, it may be concluded that E2000 at 50 mg/day or 25 mg/day has comparable efficacy to **eperisone** hydrochloride tablets in myotonia in lumbago and cervicobrachial syndrome. In the interest of safety, however, the dose of 25 mg/day seems to be better recommended for clinical use.

L9 ANSWER 14 OF 55 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97298055 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997298055
TITLE: Clinical evaluation of **eperisone** hydrochloride tape (E2000) in lumbago, cervicobrachial syndrome, and periarthritis humeroscapularis - Early clinical phase II study.
AUTHOR: Hasue M.; Tachibana S.; Kunogi J.; Hirabayashi S.
SOURCE: Japanese Pharmacology and Therapeutics, (1997) Vol. 25, No. 4, pp. 207-226. .
Refs: 10
ISSN: 0386-3603 CODEN: YACHDS
COUNTRY: Japan
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: Japanese
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English; Japanese
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 23 Oct 1997
Last Updated on STN: 23 Oct 1997

AB E2000 is a transdermal preparation in tape form which contains **eperisone** hydrochloride as an active ingredient which has a muscle relaxant action. In the present study the efficacy and safety of E2000 were assessed in patients with lumbago, cervicobrachial syndrome, and periarthritis humeroscapularis after 4 weeks of application at one of 5 doses, 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg, and 75 mg. The present communication is a summarized report of our results. 1) In 50 patients in whom the improvement rate could be determined at 1, 2 and 4 weeks, the response at 4 weeks was stratified according to dose. When moderate or better responses were taken into account, the improvement rate was 33.3% (5/15), 63.6% (7/11), 84.6% (11/13), 80.0% (8/10), and 10.0% (1/1) for the 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg and 75 mg dose groups, respectively. The improvement rate increased in a dose-dependent manner. 2) The improvement rate was 35.7% (10/28), 41.7% (10/24), 75.9% (22/29), 58.6% (17/29) and 42.9% (3/7) for the 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg and 75 mg dose groups, respectively. The improvement rate was notable higher in the 25 mg and 50 mg groups. 3) Adverse reactions occurred in 22.4% of patients (34/152). The main adverse reactions were symptoms of skin disorder, such as itching, redness, and rash. The frequency of these skin symptoms increased with increasing dose (number of tapes applied at one time). Considering that the incidence of adverse reactions was particularly high with the dose of 75 mg, the regimen of 3 tapes daily was considered to be undesirable. The safety rate for evaluations classified as 'no safety problems' was 87.5% (28/32), 84.6% (22/26), 88.4% (38/43), 69.2% (27/39) and 58.3% (7/12) for the 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg and 75 mg dose groups, respectively. 4) The utility rate for evaluations classified as 'moderately or very useful' was 42.9% (12/28), 41.7% (10/24), 75.9% (22/29), 55.2% (16/29) and 42.9% (3/7) for the 6.25 mg, 12.5 mg, 25 mg, 50 mg and 75 mg dose groups, respectively. The utility rate was notably high in the 25 mg and 50 mg dose groups. The results of this study are favorable enough to substantiate the efficacy and safety of E2000, and its optimal dose against myotonia in lumbago, cervicobrachial syndrome, and periarthritis humeroscapularis may be placed at 25 mg or 50 mg.

L9 ANSWER 15 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97046709 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1997046709
TITLE: [Back **pain** from the view of the rheumatologist]. RUCKENSCHMERZ AUS INTERNISTISCH-RHEUMATOLOGISCHER SICHT.
AUTHOR: Keitel W.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Prof. Dr. W. Keitel, Kiefernhang 3, 39245 Vogelsang-Gommern, Germany
SOURCE: Zeitschrift fur Arztliche Fortbildung, (1996) Vol. 90, No. 8, pp. 671-676. .
Refs: 9
ISSN: 0044-2178 CODEN: ZAFBAX
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
031 Arthritis and Rheumatism
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: German
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: German; English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Mar 1997
Last Updated on STN: 18 Mar 1997

AB In only 30% of back **pain** patients an underlying pathology can be found. Rheumatologic causes in a narrow sense are fibromyalgia, osteoporosis and the group of spondylarthropathies and reactive **arthritis**. Infectious disorders of the spine are emergency cases and need immediate and interdisciplinary action. Careful evaluation of signs and symptoms indicate the suspected origin of **pain** and lead to the use of more specialized diagnostic means. Therapy of specific back **pain** should be appropriate to the clinical disorders. In acute, nonspecific back **pain**, the aim is to prevent a chronification of disease by instruction and education of the patient and an early start of physical therapy. The rehabilitation process in chronic cases is complex and may need psychobehavioral methods for **pain** control. Pharmacologic modalities of treatment - simple analgesics, nonsteroidal antirheumatic drugs, muscle relaxants and antidepressants - should only be used for a limited period and monitored constantly.

L9 ANSWER 16 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96338766 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996338766
TITLE: Therapeutic trials in 200 patients with HTLV-I-associated **myelopathy**/tropical spastic paraparesis.
AUTHOR: Nakagawa M.; Nakahara K.; Maruyama Y.; Kawabata M.; Higuchi I.; Kubota H.; Izumo S.; Arimura K.; Osame M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Third Department Internal Medicine, Center for Chronic Viral Diseases, Kagoshima University School Medicine, 8-35-1 Sakuragaoka,Kagoshima 890, Japan
SOURCE: Journal of NeuroVirology, (1996) Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 345-355. .
ISSN: 1355-0284 CODEN: JNVIFK
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 004 Microbiology
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 25 Nov 1996
Last Updated on STN: 25 Nov 1996

AB We report here the results of therapeutic trials in 200 patients with HTLV-I-associated **myelopathy** (HAM)/tropical spastic paraparesis (TSP) conducted in our department between 1986 and 1993. Motor disability grades were improved by more than one grade in 69.5% (91/131) of patients by oral administration of prednisolone, 50% (3/6) by **eperisone** hydrochloride only, 43.8% (7/16) by blood purification (lymphocytapheresis and plasmapheresis), 40.0% (2/5) by intrathecal injection of

hydrocortisone, 30.0% (3/10) by intravenous injection of high-dose methylprednisolone, 23.3% (10/43) by interferon-alpha (intramuscular injection and inhalation), 22.2% (2/9) by azathioprine, 20.0% (4/20) by high-dose vitamin C, 16.0% (4/25) by erythromycin, 12.5% (3/24) by salazosulfapyridine, 11.8% (2/17) by mizoribine, 7.1% (1/14) by fosfomycin, and 6.3% (1/16) by thyrotropin releasing hormone. No critical side effects of these therapies were seen with the exceptions of one patient with adult respiratory distress syndrome due to cytomegalovirus infection and one patient with drug-induced hepatitis/hepatic failure. Selection of these treatments for patients with HAM/TSP must be considered on the basis of age, sex, disease severity and complications to reduce adverse events and to improve quality of life. Although the results were a synopsis of different treatments given to 200 patients with HAM/TSP as an open trial, we consider this the first report of a large-scale therapeutic trial in patients with HAM/TSP. The results of this study indicate that immunomodulatory therapies have some beneficial effects in HAM/TSP, and the functions of these agents are related to the pathophysiology of this disease.

L9 ANSWER 17 OF 55 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 96302827 EMBASE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 1996302827
TITLE: [Muscle relaxation without danger of drug dependence]. MUSKELRELAXATION OHNE SUCHTGEFAHRDUNG.
SOURCE: Therapiewoche, (1996) Vol. 46, No. 27, pp. 1524-1526. . ISSN: 0040-5973 CODEN: THEWA6
COUNTRY: Germany
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
019 Rehabilitation and Physical Medicine
040 Drug Dependence, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: German
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 Nov 1996
Last Updated on STN: 6 Nov 1996

DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L9 ANSWER 18 OF 55 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:290528 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200290528
TITLE: Effects of local anesthetics, antiepileptics and centrally acting muscle relaxants on acute **pain** in mice.
AUTHOR(S): Sakaue, Akiko [Reprint author]; Honda, Motoko [Reprint author]; Ono, Hideki [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Lab. CNS Pharmacol. Grad. Sch. Pharm. Sci., Nagoya City University, Nagoya, 467-8603, Japan
SOURCE: Japanese Journal of Pharmacology, (2002) Vol. 88, No. Supplement 1, pp. 88P. print.
Meeting Info.: 75th Annual Meeting of the Japanese Pharmacological Society. Kumamoto, Japan. March 13-15, 2002. Japanese Pharmacological Society.
CODEN: JJPAAZ. ISSN: 0021-5198.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 15 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 15 May 2002

IT Major Concepts
Nervous System (Neural Coordination); Pharmacology
IT Diseases
neuropathic pain: nervous system disease
Pain (MeSH)
IT Chemicals & Biochemicals
carbamazepine: anticonvulsant-drug, dosage, subcutaneous

administration; lidocaine: local anesthetic-drug, dosage, subcutaneous administration; mexiletine: local anesthetic-drug, dosage, subcutaneous administration; orphenadrine: muscle relaxant-drug, dosage, subcutaneous administration; phenytoin: anticonvulsant-drug, dosage, subcutaneous administration; **tolperisone**: muscle relaxant-drug, dosage, subcutaneous administration

IT Methods & Equipment
plantar pressure testing: experimental method; tail pressure testing: experimental method

IT Miscellaneous Descriptors
disease severity; Meeting Abstract; Meeting Poster

ORGN Classifier
Muridae 86375

Super Taxa
Rodentia; Mammalia; Vertebrata; Chordata; Animalia

Organism Name
mouse

Taxa Notes
Animals, Chordates, Mammals, Nonhuman Vertebrates, Nonhuman Mammals, Rodents, Vertebrates

RN 298-46-4 (carbamazepine)
137-58-6 (lidocaine)
31828-71-4 (mexiletine)
83-98-7 (orphenadrine)
57-41-0 (phenytoin)
728-88-1 (**tolperisone**)

L9 ANSWER 19 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:99769 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Tapered hollow metallic microneedle array assembly and method of making and using the same			
INVENTOR(S):	Kim, Kabseog, Urbana, IL, UNITED STATES Lee, Jeong-Bong, Plano, TX, UNITED STATES			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Board Of Regents, The University of Texas System, Austin, TX, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006084942	A1	20060420	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-966987	A1	20041015	(10)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	CHALKER FLORES, LLP, 2711 LBJ FRWY, Suite 1036, DALLAS, TX, 75234, US			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	76			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	10 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1881			

AB The present invention includes device, system, method of using and making a microneedle array including the steps of forming one or more pins on a substrate, depositing one or more layers on the one or more pins and the substrate, exposing a portion of the one or more pins, and separating the one or more pins from the one or more layers to form the hollow microneedle array.

L9 ANSWER 20 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2006:68067 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agent			
INVENTOR(S):	II, Masayuki, Minoo-shi, JAPAN Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN Kitazaki, Tomoyuki, Kobe-shi, JAPAN Kubo, Kazuki, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006058288	A1	20060316	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-510596	A1	20030407	(10)
	WO 2003-JP4396		20030407	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2002-105204	20020408

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 20
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 6 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2867
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of severe sepsis, which contains a compound represented by the formula (I): ##STR1## or, the formula (II): ##STR2## , or a salt thereof or a prodrug thereof, a TLR signal inhibitor containing a non-peptide compound and an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of organ dysfunction and the like, which contains a TLR signal inhibitory substance.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Receptors
(TLR (Toll-like receptor), inhibition; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Receptors
(TLR-4 (Toll-like receptor-4), inhibition; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Disease, animal
(arthropathy; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Inflammation
IT Intestine, disease
(colitis; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Joint, anatomical
(disease; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Circulation
(disorder; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs. and other active components)
IT Arthritis
IT Bone, disease
IT Central nervous system, disease
IT Digestive tract, disease
IT Kidney, disease
IT Respiratory system, disease
IT Sepsis
IT Urinary system, disease
(severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Cycloalkenes
(severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Antibacterial agents
IT Anticoagulants
IT Fungicides
(severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs. and other active components)
IT Steroids, biological studies
(severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs. and other active components)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, coated; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing

cycloalkene derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitrogen oxide (NO), biological studies
(inhibition; severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)
IT 174317-21-6 243983-42-8 243983-43-9 243983-44-0 243983-45-1
243983-46-2 243983-47-3 243983-48-4 243983-49-5 243983-50-8
243983-51-9 243983-52-0 243983-53-1 243983-54-2 243983-55-3
243983-56-4 243983-57-5 243983-58-6 243983-59-7 243983-62-2
243983-63-3 243983-64-4 243983-65-5 243983-67-7 243983-68-8
243983-69-9 243983-70-2 243983-71-3 243983-72-4 243983-73-5
243983-74-6 243983-75-7 243983-76-8 243983-77-9 243983-78-0
243983-79-1 243983-80-4 243983-81-5 243983-82-6 243983-83-7
243983-84-8 243983-85-9 243983-86-0 243983-87-1 243983-88-2
243983-89-3 243983-90-6 243983-91-7 243983-92-8 243983-93-9
243983-95-1 243983-96-2 243983-97-3 243983-98-4 243983-99-5
243984-00-1 243984-01-2 243984-02-3 243984-03-4 243984-04-5
243984-05-6 243984-06-7 243984-07-8 243984-08-9 243984-09-0
243984-10-3 243984-11-4 243984-12-5 243984-13-6 243984-14-7
243984-15-8 243984-16-9 243984-17-0 243984-18-1 243984-19-2
243984-20-5 243984-21-6 243984-22-7 243984-23-8 243984-24-9
324767-79-5 324767-80-8 324767-81-9 324767-82-0 324767-83-1
324767-84-2 324767-85-3 324767-86-4 352006-79-2 352006-80-5
352006-81-6 609851-22-1
(severe sepsis preventive therapeutic agents containing cycloalkene derivs.)

L9 ANSWER 21 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:281582 USPATFULL
TITLE: Use of compounds having ccr antagonism
INVENTOR(S): Tsuchimori, Noboru, Amagasaki-shi Hyogo, JAPAN
Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN
Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
Sugihara, Yoshihiro, Ikoma-shi Nara, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005245537	A1	20051103	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-511112	A1	20030423	(10)
	WO 2003-JP5172		20030423	
			20041021	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2002-122832	20020424

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 7536
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB It is intended to provide preventives/remedies for graft-versus-host disease and/or rejection in organ or bone marrow transplantation, rheumatoid **arthritis**, autoimmune diseases, allergic diseases, ischemic cerebral cell injury, myocardial infarction, chronic nephritis and arteriosclerosis. The above object can be achieved by preventives/remedies for graft-versus-host disease and/or rejection in organ or bone marrow transplantation, rheumatoid **arthritis**, autoimmune diseases, allergic diseases, ischemic cerebral cell injury, myocardial infarction, chronic nephritis and arteriosclerosis characterized by containing a specific compound having a CCR (CC chemokine receptor) antagonism.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Chemokine receptors
(C-C (cysteine-cysteine chemokine receptors); piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Transplant and Transplantation
(bone marrow; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Ischemia
(cerebral; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Inflammation
IT Kidney, disease
(chronic nephritis; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Heart, disease
(infarction; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Brain, disease
(ischemia; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Allergy inhibitors
IT Antiarteriosclerotics
IT Antirheumatic agents
IT Arteriosclerosis
IT Autoimmune disease
IT Immunosuppressants
IT Rheumatoid arthritis
IT Transplant and Transplantation
(piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT Bone marrow
(transplant; piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT 423722-33-2P, N-(3,4-Dichlorophenyl)-N-(3-{4-[4-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl]-1-piperidinyl}propyl)-2-[1-(methylsulfonyl)-4-piperidinyl]acetamide 423722-34-3P 423722-35-4P 423722-36-5P
(piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT 333795-14-5
(piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)
IT 867-13-0P 135716-08-4P, tert-Butyl 4-(2-ethoxy-2-oxoethylidene)-1-piperidinecarboxylate 218780-59-7P 333795-04-3P, 1-Acetyl-4-[4-(methylsulfonyl)benzyl]piperidine 333795-05-4P, 4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)benzyl]piperidine hydrochloride 333795-06-5P, 4-[4-(Methylsulfonyl)benzyl]piperidine 333795-07-6P 333987-98-7P, 1-Acetyl-4-[4-(isopropylsulfanyl)benzyl]piperidine 333987-99-8P, 1-Acetyl-4-[4-(isopropylsulfonyl)benzyl]piperidine 333988-00-4P, 4-[4-(Isopropylsulfonyl)benzyl]piperidine 423722-26-3P 423722-27-4P 423722-28-5P, [1-(Methylsulfonyl)-4-piperidinyl]acetic chloride 423722-30-9P 423722-31-0P, 4-Hydroxy-1-(methylsulfonyl)-4-piperidinecarbonitrile 423722-32-1P, 4-Hydroxy-1-(methylsulfonyl)-4-piperidinecarboxylic acid
(piperidinecarboxylate analogs as CC chemokine receptor antagonists for treatment immuno- and cardiovascular diseases)

L9 ANSWER 22 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:255678 USPATFULL
TITLE: Piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-D] pyrimidine compounds
INVENTOR(S): Dhanoa, Dale S., Wakefield, MA, UNITED STATES

Becker, Oren, Mevaseret Zion, ISRAEL
Noiman, Silvia, Herzliya, ISRAEL
Alla, Sekar Reddy, Burlington, MA, UNITED STATES
Cheruku, Srinivasa Rao, Woburn, MA, UNITED STATES
Mele'ndez, Rosa E., Woburn, MA, UNITED STATES
Sharadendu, Anurag, Salem, NH, UNITED STATES
Chen, Dongli, Chestnut Hill, MA, UNITED STATES
Marantz, Yael, Kadima, ISRAEL
Shacham, Sharon, Alfey Menashe, ISRAEL
Heifetz, Alexander, Bnei-Brak, ISRAEL
Inbal, Boaz, Kfar Shmuel, ISRAEL
Kesavan, Venkitasamy, Woburn, MA, UNITED STATES
Bar-Haim, Shay, Netanya, ISRAEL

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005222176	A1	20051006
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-75565	A1	20050308 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-815417, filed on 31 Mar 2004, PENDING Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2004-947995, filed on 23 Sep 2004, PENDING
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 13
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3050
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to 5-HT receptor modulators, particularly 5-HT.sub.2B antagonists. Novel piperidinylamino-thieno [2,3-d] pyrimidine compounds represented by Formula I, II and III, and uses thereof for treating conditions including pulmonary arterial hypertension, congestive heart failure, and hypertension.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Pain
(acute, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Mental disorder
(attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Prostate gland, disease
(benign hyperplasia, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Hyperplasia
(benign prostatic, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Pain
(chronic, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Mental disorder
(depression, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Heart, disease
(failure, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Sexual behavior
(impotence, treating erectile dysfunctions such as priapism; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Intestine, disease
(irritable bowel syndrome, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Headache
(migraine, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Respiratory tract, disease
(obstructive, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)

IT Analgesics
IT Anti-Alzheimer's agents
IT Antiasthmatics
IT Antidepressants
IT Antihypertensives
IT Antimigraine agents
IT Antiobesity agents
IT Antiparkinsonian agents
IT Antitumor agents
IT Anxiolytics
IT Cardiovascular agents
IT Gastrointestinal agents
IT Human
IT Narcotics
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Hypertension
(pulmonary, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Artery, disease
(restenosis, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Carcinoma
(teratocarcinoma, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Esophagus, disease
(treating hypertonic lower esophageal sphincter; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Gastrointestinal motility
(treating motility disorders; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Hypertension
(treating systemic hypertension; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT Acromegaly
IT Alzheimer's disease
IT Anxiety
IT Asthma
IT Carcinoid
IT Digestive tract, disease
IT Obesity
IT Pain
IT Parkinson's disease
IT Sleep disorders
(treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT 5-HT receptors
(type 5-HT2B; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT 9002-62-4, Prolactin, biological studies
(hyperprolactinemia, treating; preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT 779337-83-6P 779337-85-8P 779338-58-8P 779338-60-2P 779338-62-4P
779338-64-6P 779338-66-8P 779338-67-9P 779338-68-0P 779338-69-1P
779338-70-4P 779338-71-5P 779338-72-6P 779338-73-7P 779338-76-0P
779339-21-8P 866206-45-3P 866206-47-5P 866206-50-0P 866206-52-2P
866206-54-4P 866206-56-6P 866206-58-8P 866206-61-3P 866206-64-6P
866206-66-8P 866206-68-0P 866206-70-4P 866206-72-6P 866206-75-9P
866206-79-3P 866207-17-2P 866207-54-7P 866207-58-1P
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT 779337-68-7 779337-70-1 779337-72-3 779338-74-8 779338-75-9
779338-77-1 794497-83-9 794497-84-0 794497-85-1
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)
IT 379238-17-2P 379239-09-5P 442571-07-5P 678138-99-3P 679391-54-9P
779337-84-7P 779337-86-9P 779337-88-1P 779337-90-5P 779337-92-7P
779337-94-9P 779337-95-0P 779337-96-1P 779337-98-3P 779338-00-0P
779338-02-2P 779338-04-4P 779338-06-6P 779338-08-8P 779338-09-9P

779338-11-3P 779338-14-6P 779338-16-8P 779338-17-9P 779338-19-1P
779338-21-5P 779338-23-7P 779338-25-9P 779338-27-1P 779338-29-3P
779338-31-7P 779338-33-9P 779338-79-3P 779338-81-7P 866206-43-1P
866206-46-4P 866206-48-6P 866206-51-1P 866206-53-3P 866206-55-5P
866206-57-7P 866206-59-9P 866206-62-4P 866206-65-7P 866206-67-9P
866206-69-1P 866206-71-5P 866206-73-7P 866206-76-0P 866206-80-6P
866207-05-8P 866207-55-8P 866207-59-2P 866207-63-8P 866207-67-2P
866207-72-9P 866207-74-1P 866207-77-4P 866207-83-2P
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)

IT 109-76-2, 1,3-Propanediamine 402-23-3 446-52-6 455-36-7 456-41-7
456-48-4 500-22-1, 3-Pyridinecarboxaldehyde 766-80-3 1129-28-8
2043-61-0, Cyclohexanecarboxaldehyde 7035-02-1 10070-92-5,
5-Pyrimidinecarboxaldehyde 20850-43-5 22115-41-9 28188-41-2
32085-88-4 43088-42-2 65416-85-5 73874-95-0 75178-96-0
82657-76-9 87120-72-7 108831-68-1 128495-46-5 141776-91-2
146137-79-3 218301-22-5 343788-69-2 384351-45-5 779338-88-4
779338-98-6 779339-17-2 779339-18-3 779339-19-4 779339-20-7
866207-94-5 866207-96-7 866208-07-3 866208-11-9 866208-39-1
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)

IT 14346-24-8P 40493-18-3P 43088-64-8P 56844-14-5P 56844-42-9P
160358-09-8P 439692-52-1P 439692-74-7P 439692-75-8P 502651-65-2P
779338-85-1P 779338-86-2P 779338-87-3P 779338-91-9P 779338-93-1P
779338-94-2P 779338-95-3P 779338-99-7P 779339-12-7P 779339-13-8P
779339-14-9P 779339-15-0P 779339-16-1P 866207-34-3P 866207-47-8P
(preparation of piperidinylamino-thieno[2,3-d]pyrimidine compds. as 5-HT2B modulators)

L9 ANSWER 23 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:234250 USPATFULL

TITLE: Methods of treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators

INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Landau, Steven B., Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Waltham, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005203190	A1	20050915
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-57024	A1	20050211 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2004-769071, filed on 30 Jan 2004, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443731P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-443730P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-480565P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-480598P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-495958P	20030818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3559

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, particularly TTX-R sodium channel modulators and/or activity dependent sodium channel modulators to treat a gastrointestinal tract disorders, particularly inflammatory bowel disorders and irritable bowel syndrome.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Digestive tract, disease

IT Drug delivery systems
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Sodium channel
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 130800-90-7, Sipatrigine 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)

L9 ANSWER 24 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:203365 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical salts
INVENTOR(S): Bartholomaus, Johannes, Aachen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF
Kugelmann, Heinrich, Aachen, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005176790	A1	20050811
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-647882	A1	20030825 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. WO 2002-EP2169, filed on 28 Feb 2002, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 2001-10109763	20010228

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Clarence A. Green, PERMAN & GREEN, LLP, 425 Post Road, Fairfield, CT, 06824, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 39
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1463
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical salts comprised of a pharmaceutical active substance and of a least one sugar substitute, to medicaments containing these salts, and to the use of these salts for producing medicaments.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, sustained-release; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(chewable; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(chewing gums; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(dragees; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(enteric-coated; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
(fatty; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(hydrogels, controlled-release; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Bladder, disease
(incontinence, drugs for the treatment of; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Anesthetics
(local; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)

IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral, controlled-release; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Analgesics
IT Anthelmintics
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
IT Antiarrhythmics
IT Antiasthmatics
IT Antibiotics
IT Anticoagulants
IT Anticonvulsants
IT Antidiabetic agents
IT Antiemetics
IT Antihypertensives
IT Antihypotensives
IT Antimigraine agents
IT Antiobesity agents
IT Antiparkinsonian agents
IT Antipsychotics
IT Antirheumatic agents
IT Antitumor agents
IT Antitussives
IT Bronchodilators
IT Calcium channel blockers
IT Cholinergic agonists
IT Diuretics
IT Enantiomers
IT Expectorants
IT Fungicides
IT Hypnotics and Sedatives
IT Immunostimulants
IT Muscle relaxants
IT Narcotics
IT Nervous system agents
IT Nervous system stimulants
IT Opioid antagonists
IT Solubility
IT Sweetening agents
IT Tuberculostatics
IT Vasodilators
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
IT Waxes
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns., ear; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sprays; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT Adrenoceptor antagonists
(β-; pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT 454221-03-5P 454221-05-7P 454221-06-8P
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT 87-99-0, Xylitol 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)
IT 147-24-0, Diphenhydramine hydrochloride 152-11-4, Verapamil hydrochloride 6055-06-7, Morphinan-3,6-diol, 7,8-didehydro-4,5-epoxy-17-

methyl-(5α,6α)-, hydrochloride, trihydrate 6155-57-3, 1,2-Benzisothiazol-3(2H)-one, 1,1-dioxide, sodium salt, dihydrate 175591-10-3
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)

IT 121543-85-9P
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)

IT 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-42-1, Pethidine 62-67-9, Nalorphine 76-41-5, Oxymorphone 76-42-6, Oxycodone 76-57-3, Codeine 76-58-4, Ethylmorphine 77-07-6, Levorphanol 81-07-2, Saccharin 100-88-9, Cyclamate 125-28-0, Dihydrocodeine 125-29-1, Hydrocodone 125-58-6, Levomethadone 302-41-0, Piritramide 357-56-2, Dextromoramide 359-83-1, Pentazocine 437-38-7, Fentanyl 466-99-9, Hydromorphone 469-62-5, Dextropropoxyphene 469-79-4, Ketobemidone 561-27-3, Diacetylmorphine 915-30-0, Diphenoxylate 1477-40-3 9004-57-3, Ethylcellulose 9004-64-2, Hydroxypropylcellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropylmethylcellulose 13669-70-0, Nefopam 14521-96-1, Etorphine 20594-83-6, Nalbuphine 33665-90-6, Acesulfam 42408-82-2, Butorphanol 51931-66-9, Tilidine 52485-79-7, Buprenorphine 53648-55-8, Dezocine 54340-58-8, Meptazinol 56030-54-7, Sufentanil 56995-20-1, Flupirtine 71195-58-9, Alfentanil 132875-61-7, Remifentanil 175591-23-8 433265-65-7 433936-13-1 433936-14-2 433936-19-7 433936-20-0 454221-04-6 454221-07-9 454221-08-0 454221-09-1 454221-10-4 454221-11-5 454221-12-6 454237-31-1 454472-56-1
(pharmaceutical salts containing artificial sweeteners)

L9 ANSWER 25 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:202258 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Patch			
INVENTOR(S):	Suzuki, Tatsuaki, Ibaraki, JAPAN Tateishi, Tetsuro, Ibaraki, JAPAN Higo, Naruhito, Ibaraki, JAPAN			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005175676	A1	20050811	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-517468	A1	20030606	(10)
	WO 2003-JP7173		20030606	
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2002-167514		20020607	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Licata & Tyrrell, 66 East Main Street, Marlton, NJ, 08053, US			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	774			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention relates to a patch which is free from any migration of a drug into a substrate and has favorable anchoring properties between the substrate and a adhesive layer, in which the drug-containing adhesive layer firmly adheres onto the substrate and which gives no adhesive residue when applied to the skin and then peeled off. Namely, a patch comprising a substrate made of a polyester-based film and a drug-containing adhesive layer laminated thereon wherein the surface roughness of the polyester-based film surface in the side in contact with the adhesive layer is from 0.05 to 0.8 μmRa is provided.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Isoprene-styrene rubber
(block, triblock; patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)

IT Human

IT Narcotics
(patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)

IT Isobutylene rubber

IT Polyesters, biological studies
(patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tapes; patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)
IT 9003-27-4
(isobutylene rubber, patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)
IT 105729-79-1 700836-36-8
(isoprene-styrene rubber, block, triblock; patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)
IT 437-38-7, Fentanyl 990-73-8, Fentanyl citrate 25038-59-9, PET, biological studies
(patches having polyester films with specified surface roughness and drug-containing adhesive layers)

L9 ANSWER 26 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2005:124963 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using losigamone
INVENTOR(S):	Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES Thor, Karl Bruce, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston, MA, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005107353	A1	20050519
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-965304	A1	20041014 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 2004-769072, filed on 30 Jan 2004, PENDING		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443632P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-443709P	20030130 (60)
	US 2003-480321P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-480597P	20030620 (60)
	US 2003-496005P	20030818 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT:	3623

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, preferably Losigamone or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt, enantiomer, analog, ester, amide, prodrug, metabolite, or derivative thereof, to treat painful and non-painful lower urinary tract disorders, particularly painful and non-painful overactive bladder with and/or without loss of urine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT 5-HT antagonists
(5-HT3; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Prostate gland, disease
(benign hyperplasia; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Hyperplasia
(benign prostatic; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium

channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Bladder, disease
IT Inflammation
(cystitis; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Breathing (animal)
(inhalation; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Urinary tract
(lower; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
IT Bladder, disease
IT Cholinergic antagonists
IT Drug delivery systems
IT Human
IT Prostate gland
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Sodium channel
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Bradykinin receptors
IT Semicarbazones
IT Tachykinin receptors
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(pellets; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Inflammation
IT Prostate gland, disease
(prostatitis; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using

sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Antidepressants
(tricyclic; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 104-06-3, Thiosemicarbazone 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 728-88-1, Tolperisone 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 42971-09-5, Vinpocetine 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 97240-79-4, Topiramate 112856-44-7, Losigamone 116539-59-4, Duloxetine 130800-90-7, Sipatrigine 148553-50-8, Pregabalin
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:118359 USPATFULL
TITLE: Remedial agent for myelopathic disease
INVENTOR(S): Tonai, Takeharu, Kagawa, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005101633	A1	20050512	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-477716	A1	20020516	(10)
	WO 2002-JP4731		20020516	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-147230	20010517

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SUGHRUE MION, PLLC, 2100 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, N.W., SUITE 800, WASHINGTON, DC, 20037, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 5
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 5 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 704
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A remedy and/or preventive for diseases due to **myelopathy** which comprises as the active ingredient a compound represented by the general formula (I): ##STR1## (wherein Y represents sulfonyl or carbonyl; R.sup.1 and R.sup.2 each represents hydrogen, alkyl, or --X-A-(R.sup.4).sub.n or NR.sup.1R.sup.2 represents a heterocycle; R.sup.3 represents OH, alkyl, etc.; and m is an integer of 0 to 4), a non-toxic salt of the compound, or a hydrate of the compound. The compound represented by the general formula (I), non-toxic salt, and hydrate are useful for the treatment and/or prevention of diseases due to **myelopathy**, e.g., spinal cord injury, spinal cord ischemia-reprefusion injury, or central nervous system disorders accompanying these.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Nervous system, disease

(central, accompanied by myelopathic diseases; p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)
IT Reperfusion
(injury, spinal code ischemia-reperfusion injury; p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)
IT Nervous system agents
IT Spinal cord, disease
(p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)
IT Injury
(reperfusion, spinal code ischemia-reperfusion injury; p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)
IT 9004-06-2, Elastase
(inhibitor; p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)
IT 201677-61-4
(p-(pivaloyloxy)benzenesulfonamide or -benzamide derivative having elastase-inhibitory activity as remedial agent for myelopathic disease)

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:93434 USPATFULL
TITLE: Medicinal compositions
INVENTOR(S): Ohkawa, Shigenori, Takatsuki-shi, JAPAN
Naruo, Ken-ichi, Sanda-shi, JAPAN
Morimoto, Shigeru, Tondabayashi-shi, JAPAN
Miwatashi, Seiji, Ikeda-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005080113	A1	20050414	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-480551	A1	20020610	(10)
	WO 2002-JP5726		20020610	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-175224	20010611
	JP 2001-175273	20010611

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 26
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 17868
AB The present invention relates to an agent for the prophylaxis or treatment of **pain**, an agent for suppressing activation of osteoclast, and an inhibitor of osteoclast formation, which contains a p38 MAP kinase inhibitor and/or a TNF-α production inhibitor.

L9 ANSWER 29 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:75875 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005065176	A1	20050324	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-936416	A1	20040908	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2003-22140	20030922

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 14
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2441
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and an AChE inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the treatment of **pain**, particularly **neuropathic pain**. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred ACHE inhibitors are donepezil (Aricept®), tacrine (cognex®), rivastigmine (Exelon®), physostgmine (Synapton®), galantamine (Reminyl), metrifonate (Promem), neostigmine (Prostigmin) and icopezil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, controlled-release; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, enteric-coated; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Pain
(neuropathic; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, enteric-coated; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT Calcium channel
(α-2-δ subunits; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT 357-70-0D, Galantamine, derivs.
(SPH 1371, 1373 and 1375; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT 9000-81-1, Acetylcholine esterase
(inhibitor; pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

IT 180694-97-7
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and -2- receptor ligands)
IT 105-42-0, 4-Methyl-2-hexanone 105-56-6, Ethyl cyanoacetate 107-82-4, 1-Bromo-3-methylbutane 540-88-5, tert-Butyl acetate 547-63-7, Methyl isobutyrate 2746-14-7, 1-Methylcyclopropanemethanol 5292-43-3, tert-Butyl bromoacetate 5497-67-6, 2,2-Dimethylpent-4-enal 6196-80-1, 1-Iodo-4-methylpentane 7540-51-4, (S)-(-)-Citronellol 14447-18-8, Benzyl cyanoacetate 17480-69-2, (S)-N-Benzyl-α-methylbenzylamine 34813-49-5 50902-80-2, 4,4-Dimethyl heptanoic acid 62327-21-3, tert-Butyl-P,P-dimethyl phosphonoacetate 77943-39-6 93381-28-3, (R)-3-Bromo-2-methylpropanol 94471-35-9, N-Methoxymethyl benzyl carbamate 143615-81-0, (S)-Citronellyl bromide 610300-52-2, (S)-3-Methyl hex-4-enoic acid ethyl ester 610300-61-3
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)
IT 13955-70-9P 52745-93-4P, (R)-4-Methylhexanoic acid 53353-03-0P 55505-25-4P, 2,2,6-Trimethylheptan-1-ol 59983-44-7P, (R)-2,6-Dimethyl heptan-1-ol 81291-39-6P, 2,2,6-Trimethylheptanoic acid methyl ester 86534-82-9P, (R)-1-Iodo-2,6-dimethyl heptane 86534-85-2P 115109-01-8P 128342-71-2P, (R)-4-Methyloctanoic acid 171627-77-3P 208836-20-8P 313653-09-7P 313653-10-0P 313653-11-1P 313653-16-6P 313653-17-7P 313653-18-8P 313653-19-9P 313653-37-1P 313653-38-2P 313653-39-3P 610300-01-1P 610300-02-2P 610300-35-1P 610300-36-2P 610300-37-3P 610300-38-4P 610300-39-5P 610300-40-8P 610300-41-9P 610300-42-0P 610300-43-1P 610300-44-2P 610300-45-3P 610300-46-4P 610300-47-5P 610300-48-6P 610300-49-7P 610300-50-0P 610300-51-1P 610300-54-4P 610300-56-6P 610300-57-7P 610300-58-8P 610300-59-9P 610300-60-2P 610300-62-4P 761399-91-1P, 2-Aminomethyl-4,4-dimethylheptanoic acid ethyl ester 848347-52-4P 848347-53-5P 848347-59-1P
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)
IT 313651-33-1P, (3S,5R)-3-Aminomethyl-5-methyloctanoic acid 610300-00-0P 610300-04-4P 610300-05-5P 610300-06-6P 610300-07-7P, (3S,5R)-3-Amino-5-methyloctanoic acid 610300-08-8P, 2-Aminomethyl-8-methylnonanoic acid 610300-10-2P 610300-11-3P 610300-12-4P 610300-13-5P 610300-14-6P 610300-15-7P 610300-19-1P, (3S,5R)-3-Amino-5-methylheptanoic acid 610300-20-4P, (3S,5R)-3-Amino-5-methylnonanoic acid 610300-30-6P 610300-32-8P 664345-46-4P 848347-54-6P
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)
IT 52-68-6, Promem 57-47-6, Synapton 59-99-4, Prostigmin 321-64-2, Tacrine 357-70-0, Galantamine 1684-40-8, Cognex 1953-04-4, Reminyl 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 62732-44-9, Ipidacrine 90043-86-0, Amiridin 98833-92-2, Stacofylline 101246-66-6, Phenserine 101246-68-8, Eptastigmine 102518-79-6, Huperzine A 118909-22-1, Mentane 120011-70-3, Aricept 120014-06-4, Donepezil 123441-03-2, Exelon 124027-47-0, Velnacrine 132236-18-1, Zifrosilone 142852-50-4, Zanapezil 142852-51-5, TAK 147 145209-30-9, Tolserine 145209-50-3, Thiatolserine 145508-78-7, Icopezil 147606-23-3, CHF 2060 148261-35-2 148553-50-8, Pregabalin 149028-28-4, CI 1002 154619-76-8, MF 247 209394-46-7, TV 3326 223445-75-8, (3S,4S)-(1-Aminomethyl-3,4-dimethylcyclopentyl)acetic acid 227625-35-6, 3-(1-Aminomethylcyclohexylmethyl)-4H-[1,2,4]-oxadiazol-5-one 227626-51-9, C-[1-(1H-Tetrazol-5-ylmethyl)-cycloheptyl]methylamine 252264-92-9, T 82 263175-47-9, Huperzine X 273930-29-3, SPH 1286 290308-82-6, ER 127528 335458-65-6, (1α,3α,5α)-(3-Aminomethylbicyclo[3.2.0]hept-3-yl)acetic acid 402842-81-3, MF 8615 444667-97-4, RS 1259 473924-33-3 848347-50-2 848347-51-3 848442-09-1, E 2030 848442-10-4, MF 268 bitartrate hydrate
(pharmaceuticals containing combinations of acetylcholine esterase inhibitor and α-2-δ receptor ligands)

L9 ANSWER 30 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:36874 USPATFULL
TITLE: Oleaginous pharmaceutical and cosmetic foam
INVENTOR(S): Tamarkin, Dov, Maccabim, ISRAEL
Friedman, Doron, Karmei Yosef, ISRAEL

Eini, Meir, Ness Ziona, ISRAEL
Besonov, Alex, Rehovet, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Foamix Ltd., Ness Ziona, ISRAEL (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005031547	A1	20050210
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-835505	A1	20040428 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-530015P	20031216 (60)
	US 2003-492385P	20030804 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WILMER CUTLER PICKERING HALE AND DORR LLP, 60 STATE STREET, BOSTON, MA, 02109
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 69
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2357
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The invention relates to stable oleaginous cosmetic or therapeutic foam compositions containing certain active agents, having unique therapeutic properties and methods of treatment using such compositions. The foamable composition includes at least one solvent selected from a hydrophobic solvent, a silicone oil, an emollient, a co-solvent, and mixtures thereof, wherein the solvent is present at a concentration of about 70% to about 96.5% by weight of the total composition, at least a non-ionic surface-active agent at a concentration of about 0.1% to less than about 10% by weight of the total composition; at least one gelling agent at a concentration of about 0.1% to about 5% by weight of the total composition; a therapeutically effective amount of at least one active agent; and at least one liquefied or compressed gas propellant, at a concentration of about 3% to about 25% by weight of the total composition.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Allergy inhibitors
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
IT Antibacterial agents
IT Antioxidants
IT Antitumor agents
IT Antiviral agents
IT Gelation agents
IT Human
IT Insect repellents
IT Insecticides
IT Parasiticides
IT Photodynamic therapy
IT Propellants (sprays and foams)
IT Psoriasis
IT Radical scavengers
IT Sunscreens
IT Surfactants
(alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Fatty acids, biological studies
IT Hormones, animal, biological studies
IT Lysophosphatidic acids
IT Monoglycerides
IT Paraffin oils
IT Polysiloxanes, biological studies
IT Retinoids
IT Soybean oil
IT Thiols, biological studies
(alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Dermatitis
(atopic; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Ulcer

(cutaneous, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(decubitus ulcer, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Ulcer
(decubitus, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
(fatty; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Cosmetics
IT Drug delivery systems
(foams; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Hair preparations
(growth stimulants; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
(hydroxy; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(ichthyosis; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Anesthetics
(local; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(marine; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
(medium-chain; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(mucosal; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(pigmentation, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(rosacea, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Cosmetics
(skin-lightening; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
(sulfur-containing; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Acne
IT Allergy
IT Autoimmune disease
IT Burn
IT Dermatitis
IT Neoplasm
IT Wound
(treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(ulcer, treatment of; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(vegetable; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)

IT Cosmetics
(wrinkle-preventing; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Skin, disease
(xerosis; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT Interferons
(α; alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, biological studies 50-81-7, L-Ascorbic acid, biological studies 57-50-1D, Sucrose, esters 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 68-26-8, Retinol 69-72-7, Salicylic acid, biological studies 79-14-1, Glycolic acid, biological studies 79-81-2, Retinyl palmitate 79-83-4, Vitamin B3 83-86-3, Phytic acid 96-26-4, Dihydroxyacetone 98-92-0, Niacinamide 108-46-3, Resorcinol, biological studies 108-95-2, Phenol, biological studies 110-27-0, Isopropyl myristate 111-90-0, Transcutol P 112-92-5, Stearyl alcohol 116-31-4, Retinal 127-47-9, Retinyl acetate 151-21-3, Sodium lauryl sulfate, biological studies 302-79-4, Retinoic acid 497-76-7, Arbutin 501-30-4, Kojic acid 1986-81-8, Nicotinamide N-oxide 2398-81-4, Nicotinic acid N-oxide 6493-05-6, Pentoxyphyllin 9004-99-3, Myrj 49 9005-67-8, Polysorbate 60 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 350 31566-31-1, Glyceryl monostearate 43119-47-7, Tocopheryl nicotinate 57828-26-9, Lipoic acid
(alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)
IT 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 55-56-1, Chlorohexidine 76-25-5, Triamcinolone acetonide 134-62-3, DEET 137-58-6, Lidocaine 443-48-1, Metronidazole 637-58-1, Pramoxine hydrochloride 1177-87-3, Dexamethasone acetate 1400-61-9, Nystatin 1405-10-3, Neomycin sulfate 1405-20-5, Polymixin B sulfate 1405-89-6, Bacitracin zinc 2002-29-1, Flumetasone pivalate 2152-44-5, Betamethasone valerate 5593-20-4, Betamethasone dipropionate 6990-06-3, Fusidic acid 7553-56-2, Iodine, biological studies 9005-65-6, Tween 80 12650-69-0, Mupirocin 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole 59277-89-3, Acyclovir 91161-71-6, Terbinafine
(alc.-free foams for topical and mucosal delivery of active agents)

L9 ANSWER 31 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:328051 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bicyclic compound, production and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima-shi, JAPAN
Aikawa, Katsuji, Takatsuki-shi, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004259876	A1	20041223	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-484762	A1	20040123	(10)
	WO 2002-JP8043		20020807	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-240750	20010808
	JP 2002-66809	20020312

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Mark Chao, Intellectual Property Department, Takeda Pharmaceutical North America Inc, 475 Half Day Road Suite 500, Lincolnshire, IL, 60069
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 56
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 6791
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a new cyclic compound having a CCR antagonist activity, especially a CCR5 antagonist activity, and the use

thereof. The compound of the present invention is represented by the formula: ##STR1##

wherein, R.sup.1 is a 5- to 6-membered ring group which may be substituted; X.sup.1 is a bond or the like; ring A is a 5- to 6-membered ring group which may be substituted; ring B is a 8- to 10-membered ring group which may be substituted; X.sup.2 is a bivalent group of 1 to 4 atoms; Z.sup.1 is a bivalent cyclic ring group or the like; Z.sup.2 is a bond or the like; and R.sup.2 is an amino group, a nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group which may be substituted or the like, or a salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Chemokine receptors
(CCR2, antagonists; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Chemokine receptors
(CCR5, antagonists; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Chemokine receptors
(antagonists; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Kidney, disease
(chronic nephritis; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Drug delivery systems
(for benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT Brain, disease
(ischemia; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT AIDS (disease)

IT Allergy

IT Allergy inhibitors

IT Anti-AIDS agents

IT Antiarteriosclerotics

IT Antirheumatic agents

IT Arteriosclerosis

IT Autoimmune disease

IT Human

IT Immunomodulators

IT Rheumatoid arthritis

IT Transplant rejection
(preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 3056-17-5, Stavudine 7481-89-2, Zalcitabine 30516-87-1, Zidovudine 37205-61-1, Protease inhibitor 69655-05-6, Didanosine 127779-20-8, Saquinavir 129618-40-2, Nevirapine 134678-17-4, Lamivudine 136470-78-5, Abacavir 136817-59-9, Delavirdine 150378-17-9, Indinavir 154598-52-4, Efavirenz 155213-67-5, Ritonavir 159989-64-7, Nelfinavir 161814-49-9, Amprenavir
(combined with benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 497223-17-3P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-21-9P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-

isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-31-1P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-35-5P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-56-0P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-(2-methyl-3-hydroxypropyl)-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-80-0P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-86-6P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide
(drug candidate, chromatog. resolution; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 497223-23-1P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-25-3P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide
(drug candidate; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 497223-24-2P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-26-4P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-32-2P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-33-3P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide
(drug candidate; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 497223-16-2P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-20-8P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-34-4P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-53-7P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-formyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-54-8P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-55-9P 497223-58-2P, Ethyl 4-[2-[[[4-[[[8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfanyl]methyl]imidazol-1-yl]butanoate 497223-64-0P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-methyl-1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-67-3P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[3-methyl-4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-70-8P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[3-methyl-4-[[(4-methyl-1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-79-7P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-84-4P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]thio]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-90-2P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[[1-[4-(methylamino)-4-oxobutyl]imidazol-2-yl]methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide
(drug candidate; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic

compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 497223-11-7P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-[[N-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzoxocin-5-carboxamide 497223-13-9P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[N-methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-18-4P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-22-0P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfonyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-27-5P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide oxalate 497223-28-6P, (S)-(-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide methanesulfonate 497223-36-6P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-37-7P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-41-3P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-(2-methyl-2-propen-1-yl)-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-43-5P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-9-methyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-45-7P, (-)-9-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxamide 497223-47-9P 497223-49-1P, (-)-10-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxamide 497223-51-5P, (-)-10-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxamide 497223-60-6P 497223-62-8P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-phenyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-65-1P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-methyl-1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-68-4P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[3-methyl-4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-71-9P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[3-methyl-4-[[(4-methyl-1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-72-0P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[methyl(tetrahydro-2H-pyran-4-yl)amino]methyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-74-2P, (S)-(-)-1-Isobutyl-8-[4-(2-propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-76-4P, (S)-(-)-8-[4-(2-Propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-77-5P, (S)-(-)-8-[4-(2-Propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(1-propyl-1H-imidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide methanesulfonate 497223-81-1P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-82-2P, (S)-(-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-87-7P, (+)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-88-8P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-N-[4-[[(4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazol-3-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-89-9P, Ethyl 4-[2-[[[4-[[[8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-yl]carbonyl]amino]phenyl]sulfinyl]methyl]imidazol-1-yl]butanoate 497223-91-3P, (-)-8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-(cyclopropylmethyl)-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-

benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-92-4P 497223-93-5P 497250-40-5P
(drug candidate; preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 9068-38-6, Reverse transcriptase
(inhibitors; combined with benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 60-32-2, 6-Aminohexanoic acid 78-84-2 105-58-8, Diethyl carbonate 106-94-5, 1-Bromopropane 123-11-5, 4-Methoxybenzaldehyde, reactions 123-38-6, Propionaldehyde, reactions 452-63-1, 2-Bromo-5-fluorotoluene 513-38-2, Iodoisobutane 616-38-6, Dimethyl carbonate 660-88-8, 5-Aminovaleric acid 675-20-7, 2-Piperidone 824-94-2, 4-Methoxybenzyl chloride 929-17-9, 7-Aminoheptanoic acid 1193-02-8, 4-Aminothiophenol 1458-98-6, 3-Bromo-2-methylpropene 1489-69-6, Cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde 1761-61-1, 4-Bromo-2-formylphenol 7239-60-3, Triphenylbismuth diacetate 14660-52-7, Ethyl 5-bromopentanoate 25016-11-9, 1-Methylpyrazol-4-carboxaldehyde 32634-68-7, Di-p-toluoyl-D-tartaric acid 53250-11-6, 2-Methyl-3-(tetrahydropyran-2-yloxy)propan-1-ol 93777-26-5, 5-Bromo-2-fluorobenzaldehyde 130219-46-4, S-(4-Aminophenyl) O-benzyl carbonothioate 229007-09-4, 4-[[N-Methyl-N-(tetrahydropyran-4-yl)amino]methyl]aniline 279262-28-1, 4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenylboronic acid 497223-15-1, 5-Chloromethyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497223-29-7, 2-Chloromethyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497223-30-0, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-N-[4-[[(1-propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxamide 497223-39-9, (-)-4-[[(1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline di-p-toluoyl-D-tartrate 497223-57-1, Ethyl 4-[2-[[(4-aminophenyl)sulfanyl]methyl]imidazol-1-yl]butanoate 497223-63-9, 5-Chloromethyl-4-methyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497223-78-6, 3-Chloromethyl-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole 497223-83-3, 3-Chloromethyl-4-propyl-4H-1,2,4-triazole hydrochloride 497224-37-0, 4-Amino-2-methylthiophenol
(preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

IT 15865-19-7P, 1-Propyl-2-piperidone 128773-73-9P, 1-(4-Methoxybenzyl)piperidin-2-one 497223-10-6P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzoxocin-5-carboxylic acid 497223-12-8P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-19-5P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-38-8P, (-)-4-[[(1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfinyl]aniline 497223-40-2P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-(2-methyl-2-propen-1-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-42-4P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-9-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-44-6P, 9-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylic acid 497223-46-8P, 9-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylic acid 497223-48-0P, 10-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylic acid 497223-50-4P, 10-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylic acid 497223-52-6P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-formyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-59-3P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-[(1-methylpyrazol-4-yl)methyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-61-7P, 8-[4-(2-Butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-66-2P, 3-Methyl-4-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497223-69-5P, 3-Methyl-4-[[(4-methyl-1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497223-73-1P, 1-Isobutyl-8-[4-(2-propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-75-3P, 8-[4-(2-Propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylic acid 497223-94-6P, Ethyl 5-(4-bromo-2-formylphenoxy)pentanoate 497223-95-7P, Ethyl 5-[[4'-(2-butoxyethoxy)-3-formyl-[1,1'-biphenyl]-4-yl]oxy]pentanoate 497223-96-8P, Ethyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-3,4-dihydro-2H-1-benzoxocin-4-carboxylate 497223-97-9P, 5-(4-Bromo-2-formyl-N-propylanilino)pentanoic acid 497223-98-0P, Methyl 5-(4-bromo-2-formyl-N-

propylanilino)pentanoate 497223-99-1P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-00-7P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-01-8P, 1-Isobutyl-2-piperidone 497224-02-9P, 5-(4-Bromo-2-formyl-N-isobutylanilino)pentanoic acid 497224-03-0P, Methyl 5-(4-bromo-2-formyl-N-isobutylanilino)pentanoate 497224-04-1P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-05-2P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-06-3P, 5-[(4-Bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]pentanoic acid 497224-07-4P, Methyl 5-[(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]pentanoate 497224-08-5P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-09-6P, Methyl 8-bromo-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-10-9P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-11-0P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-(2-methyl-2-propen-1-yl)-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-12-1P, 5-Bromo-2-fluoro-4-methylbenzaldehyde 497224-13-2P, 5-[(4-Bromo-2-formyl-5-methylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]pentanoic acid 497224-14-3P, Methyl 5-[(4-bromo-2-formyl-5-methylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]pentanoate 497224-15-4P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-9-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-16-5P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-isobutyl-9-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-17-6P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-9-methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-18-7P, 6-[(4-Bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]hexanoic acid 497224-19-8P, Methyl 6-[(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]hexanoate 497224-20-1P, Methyl 9-bromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-21-2P, Methyl 9-bromo-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-22-3P, Methyl 9-bromo-1-propyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-23-4P, Methyl 9-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-24-5P, Methyl 9-bromo-1-isobutyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-25-6P, Methyl 9-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-2,3,4,5-tetrahydro-1H-1-benzazonine-6-carboxylate 497224-26-7P, 7-[(4-Bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]heptanoic acid 497224-27-8P, Methyl 7-[(4-bromo-2-formylphenyl)(4-methoxybenzyl)amino]heptanoate 497224-28-9P, Methyl 10-bromo-1-(4-methoxybenzyl)-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-29-0P, Methyl 10-bromo-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-30-3P, Methyl 10-bromo-1-propyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-31-4P, Methyl 10-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-32-5P, Methyl 10-bromo-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-33-6P, Methyl 10-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-isobutyl-1,2,3,4,5,6-hexahydro-1-benzazecine-7-carboxylate 497224-34-7P, Methyl 8-bromo-1-formyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-35-8P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-formyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-36-9P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-butoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-phenyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-38-1P, Methyl 1-isobutyl-8-[4-(2-propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate 497224-39-2P, Methyl 8-[4-(2-propoxyethoxy)phenyl]-1-propyl-1,2,3,4-tetrahydro-1-benzazocine-5-carboxylate
(preparation of benzazocinecarboxamides and related bicyclic compds. as CCR-5 antagonists for use against HIV infectious and other diseases)

L9 ANSWER 32 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:320623 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stable emulsion composition
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Jun, Hyogo, JAPAN
Taira, Hikaru, Osaka, JAPAN
Nara, Eiji, Hyogo, JAPAN
Stevens, Harold Jack, Garner, NC, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004253276	A1	20041216
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-485637	A1	20040805 (10)
	WO 2001-US24487		20010803

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America Inc, Intellectual Property Department, Suite 500, 475 Half Day Road, Lincolnshire, IL, 60069
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 6144
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An emulsion composition comprising (1) a compound (I) represented by the formula (I) wherein each symbol is as defined in the specification (2) an anionic synthetic phospholipid in a proportion of about 0.0001 about 5% (W/V) relative to the composition in total, and (3) a naturally-occurring phospholipid in a proportion of about 0.1 about 10% (W/V) relative to the composition in total is provided. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Phospholipids, biological studies
(acidic; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Sterilization and Disinfection
(by autoclaves; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Lecithins
(egg yolk; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Cytokines
(inhibitors; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Glycerides, biological studies
(medium-chain; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(poppyseed; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(rice bran; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(sesame; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Lecithins
(soya; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Autoimmune disease
IT Heart, disease
IT Sepsis
(stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Corn oil
IT Cottonseed oil
IT Monoglycerides
IT Olive oil
IT Peanut oil
IT Phosphatidic acids
IT Phosphatidylglycerols
IT Phosphatidylinositols
IT Phosphatidylserines
IT Rape oil

IT Safflower oil
IT Soybean oil
IT Sunflower oil
(stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Autoclaves
(sterilization by; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(vegetable, hydrogenated; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(vegetable; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitrogen oxide (NO), biological studies
(inhibitors; stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT 174317-21-6 243983-42-8 243983-43-9 243983-44-0 243983-45-1
243983-46-2 243983-47-3 243983-48-4 243983-49-5 243983-50-8
243983-51-9 243983-52-0 243983-53-1 243983-54-2 243983-55-3
243983-56-4 243983-57-5 243983-58-6 243983-59-7 243983-62-2
243983-63-3 243983-64-4 243983-65-5 243983-66-6 243983-67-7
243983-68-8 243983-69-9 243983-70-2 243983-71-3 243983-72-4
243983-73-5 243983-74-6 243983-75-7 243983-76-8 243983-77-9
243983-78-0 243983-79-1 243983-80-4 243983-81-5 243983-82-6
243983-83-7 243983-84-8 243983-85-9 243983-86-0 243983-87-1
243983-88-2 243983-89-3 243983-90-6 243983-91-7 243983-92-8
243983-93-9 243983-94-0 243983-95-1 243983-96-2 243983-97-3
243983-98-4 243983-99-5 243984-01-2 243984-02-3 243984-03-4
243984-04-5 243984-05-6 243984-07-8 243984-08-9 243984-09-0
243984-10-3 243984-11-4 243984-12-5 243984-13-6 243984-22-7
243984-23-8 243984-24-9 352006-79-2 352006-80-5 352006-81-6
497254-38-3 497254-39-4 497254-44-1 497254-46-3 497254-48-5
497254-49-6
(stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)
IT 3036-82-6, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylserine 4537-77-3, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylglycerol 4537-78-4, Distearoylphosphatidylglycerol 6811-55-8, Dioleoylphosphatidylserine 10476-65-0 14268-17-8, Dioleoylphosphatidic acid 17966-25-5, Distearoylphosphatidic acid 19698-29-4, Dipalmitoylphosphatidic acid 30170-00-4, Dimyristoylphosphatidic acid 51446-62-9, Distearoylphosphatidylserine 61361-72-6, Dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol 62700-69-0, Dioleoylphosphatidylglycerol 62742-56-7, Dipalmitoylphosphatidylinositol 64023-32-1 79806-85-2, Dilauroylphosphatidic acid 102731-50-0 103065-23-2 119911-89-6 126527-14-8 136655-51-1 142128-86-7 497254-50-9
(stable emulsion composition comprising sulfonylamino group-containing cyclohexenecarboxylate and phospholipids)

L9 ANSWER 33 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:299953 USPATFULL
TITLE: Benzazepine derivative, process for producing the same, and use
INVENTOR(S): Shiraishi, Mitsuru, Amagasaki-shi, JAPAN
Baba, Masanori, Kagoshima-shi, JAPAN
Seto, Masaki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Aramaki, Yoshio, Itami-shi, JAPAN
Kanzaki, Naoyuki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Miyamoto, Naoki, Ibaraki-shi, JAPAN
Iizawa, Yuji, Muko-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004235822	A1	20041125	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-486002	A1	20040205	(10)
	WO 2002-JP8045		20020807	

	NUMBER	DATE

PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2001-240718	20010808
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Mark Chao, Takeda Pharmaceuticals North America Inc, Intellectual Property Department, 475 Half Day Road Suite 500, Lincolnshire, IL, 60069	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	21520	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides a novel benzazepine derivative represented by formula: ##STR1##

wherein, R.sup.1 is a 5- or 6-membered aromatic ring, R.sup.2 is lower alkyl group, etc., Y is an optionally substituted imino group, ring A and ring B are independently an optionally substituted aromatic ring, W is formula --W.sup.1--X.sup.2--W.sup.2-- (W.sup.1 and W.sup.2 are independently S(O).sub.m1 (m1 is 0, 1, or 2), etc., and X.sup.2 is an optionally substituted alkylene group etc.), a preparation method and use thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Chemokine receptors
(CCR5 and CCR2 antagonists; preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Amidation
(amidation of benzazepinecarboxylic acid derivs.)

IT Transplant and Transplantation
(graft-vs.-host reaction; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Heart, disease
(infarction; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Brain, disease
(ischemia; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Kidney, disease
(nephritis; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Blood
(pharmaceutical prepns.; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT AIDS (disease)

IT Human
(preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Allergy

IT Allergy inhibitors

IT Anti-ischemic agents

IT Antiarteriosclerotics

IT Antiarthritics

IT Arteriosclerosis

IT Autoimmune disease

IT Blood transfusion

IT Cardiovascular agents

IT Kidney, disease

IT Rheumatoid arthritis

IT Transplant rejection
(preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Chemokine receptors
(preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; preparation and bioeffect of benzazepine derivs. or prodrugs thereof as CCR5 antagonists)

IT 497848-97-2P 497848-98-3P 497848-99-4P 497849-00-0P 497849-01-1P
497849-02-2P 497849-03-3P 497849-04-4P 497849-05-5P 497849-06-6P

497849-07-7P 497849-08-8P 497849-09-9P 497849-10-2P 497849-11-3P
497849-12-4P 497849-13-5P 497849-14-6P 497849-15-7P 497849-16-8P
497849-17-9P 497849-18-0P 497849-19-1P 497849-20-4P 497849-21-5P
497849-22-6P 497849-23-7P 497849-24-8P 497849-25-9P 497849-26-0P
497849-27-1P 497849-28-2P 497849-29-3P 497849-30-6P 497849-31-7P
497849-32-8P 497849-34-0P 497849-35-1P 497849-36-2P 497849-37-3P
497849-38-4P 497849-39-5P 497849-40-8P 497849-41-9P 497849-42-0P
497849-43-1P 497849-44-2P 497849-45-3P 497849-46-4P 497849-47-5P
497849-48-6P 497849-49-7P 497849-50-0P 497849-51-1P 497849-52-2P
497849-53-3P 497849-54-4P 497849-55-5P 497849-56-6P 497849-57-7P
497849-58-8P 497849-59-9P 497849-60-2P 497849-61-3P 497849-62-4P
497849-63-5P 497849-64-6P 497849-65-7P 497849-66-8P 497849-67-9P
497849-68-0P 497849-69-1P 497849-70-4P 497849-71-5P 497849-72-6P
497849-73-7P 497849-74-8P 497849-75-9P 497849-76-0P 497849-77-1P
497849-78-2P 497849-79-3P 497849-80-6P 497849-81-7P 497849-82-8P
497849-83-9P 497849-84-0P 497849-85-1P 497849-86-2P 497849-87-3P
497849-88-4P 497849-89-5P 497849-90-8P 497849-91-9P 497849-92-0P
497849-93-1P 497849-94-2P 497849-95-3P 497849-96-4P 497849-97-5P
497849-98-6P 497849-99-7P 497850-00-7P 497850-01-8P 497850-02-9P
497850-03-0P 497850-04-1P 497850-05-2P 497850-06-3P 497850-07-4P
497850-08-5P 497850-09-6P 497850-10-9P 497850-11-0P 497850-12-1P
497850-13-2P 497850-14-3P 497850-15-4P 497850-16-5P 497850-17-6P
497850-18-7P 497850-19-8P 497850-20-1P 497850-21-2P 497850-22-3P
497850-23-4P 497850-24-5P 497850-25-6P 497850-26-7P 497850-27-8P
497850-28-9P 497850-29-0P 497850-30-3P 497850-31-4P 497850-32-5P
497850-33-6P 497850-34-7P 497850-35-8P 497850-36-9P 497850-37-0P
497850-38-1P 497850-39-2P 497850-40-5P 497850-42-7P 497850-43-8P
497850-44-9P 497850-45-0P 497850-46-1P 497850-47-2P 497850-48-3P
497850-49-4P 497850-50-7P 497850-51-8P 497850-52-9P 497850-53-0P
497850-54-1P 497850-55-2P 497850-56-3P 497850-57-4P 497850-58-5P
497850-59-6P 497850-60-9P 497850-61-0P 497850-62-1P 497850-63-2P
497850-64-3P 497850-65-4P 497850-66-5P 497850-68-7P 497850-70-1P
497850-71-2P 497850-73-4P 497850-74-5P 497850-75-6P 497850-76-7P
497850-77-8P 497850-78-9P 497850-79-0P 497850-80-3P 497850-81-4P
497850-82-5P 497850-83-6P 497850-84-7P 497850-85-8P 497850-86-9P
497850-87-0P 497850-88-1P 497850-89-2P 497850-90-5P 497850-91-6P
497850-92-7P 497850-93-8P 497850-94-9P 497850-95-0P 497850-96-1P
497850-97-2P 497850-98-3P 497850-99-4P 497851-00-0P 497851-01-1P
497851-02-2P 497851-03-3P 497851-04-4P 497851-05-5P 497851-06-6P
497851-07-7P 497851-08-8P 497851-09-9P 497851-10-2P 497851-11-3P
497851-12-4P 497851-13-5P 497851-14-6P 497851-15-7P 497851-16-8P
497851-17-9P 497851-18-0P 497851-19-1P 497851-20-4P 497851-21-5P
497851-22-6P 497851-23-7P 497851-24-8P 497851-25-9P 497851-26-0P
497851-27-1P 497851-28-2P 497851-29-3P 497851-30-6P 497851-31-7P
497851-32-8P 497851-33-9P 497851-34-0P

(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT 497851-35-1P 497851-36-2P 497851-37-3P 497851-38-4P 497851-39-5P
497851-40-8P 497851-41-9P 497851-42-0P 497851-43-1P 497851-44-2P
497852-10-5P 497852-11-6P 497852-12-7P 497852-13-8P 497852-14-9P
497852-15-0P 497852-16-1P 497852-17-2P 497852-18-3P 497852-19-4P
497852-20-7P 497852-21-8P 497852-22-9P 497852-23-0P 497852-24-1P
497852-25-2P 497852-26-3P 497852-27-4P 497852-28-5P 497852-29-6P
497852-30-9P 497852-31-0P 497852-32-1P 497852-33-2P 497852-34-3P
497852-35-4P 497852-36-5P 497852-37-6P 497852-38-7P 497852-39-8P
497852-40-1P 497852-41-2P 497852-42-3P 497852-43-4P 497852-44-5P
497852-45-6P 497852-46-7P 497852-47-8P 497852-48-9P 497852-49-0P
497852-50-3P 497852-51-4P 497852-52-5P 497852-53-6P 497852-54-7P
497852-55-8P 497852-56-9P 497852-57-0P 497852-58-1P 497852-59-2P
497852-60-5P 497852-61-6P 497852-62-7P 497852-63-8P 497852-64-9P
497852-65-0P 497852-66-1P 497852-67-2P 497852-68-3P 497852-69-4P
497852-70-7P 497852-71-8P 497852-72-9P 497852-73-0P 497852-74-1P
497852-75-2P 497852-76-3P 497852-77-4P 497852-78-5P 497852-79-6P
497852-80-9P 497852-81-0P 497852-82-1P 497852-83-2P 497852-84-3P
497852-85-4P 497852-86-5P 497852-87-6P 497852-88-7P 497852-89-8P
497852-90-1P 497852-91-2P 497852-92-3P 497852-93-4P 497852-94-5P
497852-95-6P 497852-96-7P 497852-97-8P 497852-98-9P 497852-99-0P
497853-00-6P 497853-01-7P 497853-02-8P 497853-03-9P 497853-04-0P
497853-05-1P 497853-06-2P 497853-07-3P 497853-08-4P 497853-09-5P
497853-10-8P 497853-11-9P 497853-12-0P 497853-13-1P 497853-14-2P

497853-15-3P 497853-16-4P 497853-17-5P 497853-18-6P 497853-19-7P
497853-20-0P 497853-21-1P 497853-22-2P 497853-23-3P 497853-24-4P
497853-25-5P 497853-26-6P 497853-27-7P 497853-28-8P 497853-29-9P
497853-30-2P 497853-31-3P 497853-32-4P 497853-33-5P 497853-34-6P
497853-35-7P 497853-36-8P 497853-37-9P 497853-38-0P 497853-39-1P
497853-40-4P 497853-41-5P 497853-42-6P 497853-43-7P 497853-44-8P
497853-45-9P 497853-46-0P 497853-47-1P 497853-48-2P 497853-49-3P
497853-50-6P 497853-51-7P 497853-96-0P 497853-97-1P 497853-98-2P
497853-99-3P 497854-00-9P 497854-01-0P 497854-02-1P 497854-03-2P
497854-04-3P 497854-05-4P 497854-06-5P 497854-07-6P 497854-08-7P
497854-09-8P 497854-10-1P 497854-11-2P 497854-12-3P 497854-13-4P
497854-14-5P 497854-15-6P 497854-16-7P 497854-17-8P 497854-18-9P
497854-19-0P 497854-20-3P 497854-21-4P 497854-22-5P 497854-23-6P
497854-24-7P 497854-25-8P 497854-26-9P 497854-27-0P 497854-28-1P
497854-29-2P 497854-30-5P 497854-31-6P 497854-32-7P 497854-33-8P
497854-34-9P 497854-35-0P 497854-36-1P 497854-37-2P 497854-38-3P
497854-39-4P 497854-40-7P 497854-41-8P 497854-42-9P 497854-43-0P
497854-44-1P 497854-45-2P 497854-46-3P 497854-47-4P 497854-48-5P
497854-49-6P 497854-50-9P 497854-51-0P 497854-52-1P 497854-53-2P
(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT 50-00-0, Formalin, reactions 60-56-0, 2-Mercapto-1-methylimidazole
68-12-2, DMF, reactions 68-35-9 74-88-4, Iodomethane, reactions
75-03-6, Iodoethane 75-30-9, 2-Iodopropane 76-83-5,
Triphenylchloromethane 78-76-2, 2-Bromobutane 78-84-2 78-98-8,
Pyruvaldehyde 87-90-1, Trichloroisocyanuric acid 96-26-4,
Dihydroxyacetone 98-01-1, 2-Furaldehyde, reactions 98-59-9, Tosyl
chloride 100-02-7, 4-Nitrophenol, reactions 100-11-8, 4-Nitrobenzyl
bromide 100-15-2, N-Methyl-4-nitroaniline 100-39-0, Benzyl bromide
100-52-7, Benzaldehyde, reactions 104-03-0, (4-Nitrophenyl)acetic acid
105-36-2, Bromoacetic acid ethyl ester 106-95-6, Allyl bromide,
reactions 107-08-4, 1-Iodopropane 107-22-2, Glyoxal 108-98-5,
Benzenethiol, reactions 109-04-6, 2-Bromopyridine 110-53-2,
1-Bromopentane 110-78-1, Propyl isocyanate 122-04-3, 4-Nitrobenzoyl
chloride 123-30-8, p-Aminophenol 123-38-6, Propionaldehyde, reactions
124-63-0, Methanesulfonyl chloride 140-88-5, Acrylic acid ethyl ester
288-13-1, Pyrazole 288-32-4, Imidazole, reactions 288-88-0,
1H-1,2,4-Triazole 302-01-2, Hydrazine, reactions 333-20-0, Potassium
thiocyanate 350-46-9, 4-Fluoronitrobenzene 367-67-9 383-63-1,
Trifluoroacetic acid ethyl ester 407-25-0, Trifluoroacetic anhydride
433-06-7, 2,2,2-Trifluoroethyl p-toluenesulfonate 459-22-3,
p-Fluorobenzyl cyanide 498-62-4, Thiophene-3-carboxaldehyde 501-53-1,
Benzyloxycarbonyl chloride 506-59-2, Dimethylamine hydrochloride
507-20-0, Propane, 2-chloro-2-methyl- 540-51-2, 2-Bromoethanol
542-69-8, 1-Iodobutane 542-85-8, Ethyl isothiocyanate 555-16-8,
4-Nitrobenzaldehyde, reactions 556-53-6, Propylamine hydrochloride
557-66-4, Ethylamine hydrochloride 590-17-0, Bromoacetonitrile
591-82-2, Isobutyl isothiocyanate 592-82-5, n-Butyl isothiocyanate
593-51-1, Methylamine hydrochloride 593-56-6, O-Methylhydroxylamine
hydrochloride 616-47-7, 1-Methylimidazole 623-50-7, Glycolic acid
ethyl ester 624-76-0 628-09-1, 3-Chloropropyl acetate 628-30-8,
Propyl isothiocyanate 693-98-1, 2-Methylimidazole 704-13-2,
3-Hydroxy-4-nitrobenzaldehyde 765-30-0, Cyclopropylamine 822-36-6,
4-Methylimidazole 922-67-8, Methyl propiolate 1003-67-4,
4-Methylpyridine N-oxide 1121-76-2, 4-Chloropyridine N-oxide
1122-71-0, 2-Hydroxymethyl-6-methylpyridine 1124-33-0, 4-Nitropyridine
N-oxide 1134-43-6 1193-02-8, 4-Aminothiophenol 1450-85-7,
2-Mercaptopyrimidine 1489-69-6, Cyclopropanecarboxaldehyde 1632-76-4,
3-Methylpyridazine 1822-51-1, 4-(Chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride
1849-36-1, p-Nitrothiophenol 2127-09-5, 2-Mercapto-5-nitropyridine
2549-19-1 2576-47-8, 2-Bromoethylamine hydrobromide 2637-34-5,
2-Mercaptopyridine 2767-70-6, 4-Nitrobenzyltriphenylphosphonium bromide
2969-81-5, Ethyl 4-bromobutyrate 2976-71-8 3034-50-2,
4-Formylimidazole 3251-56-7, 2-Methoxy-4-nitrophenol 3332-29-4,
O-Ethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride 3430-17-9, 2-Bromo-3-methylpyridine
3510-66-5, 2-Bromo-5-methylpyridine 3858-78-4, Butylamine hydrochloride
4648-54-8, Trimethylsilyl azide 4926-28-7, 2-Bromo-4-methylpyridine
5041-09-8, Isobutylamine hydrochloride 5315-25-3, 2-Bromo-6-
methylpyridine 5470-11-1, Hydroxylamine hydrochloride 5470-70-2,
6-Methylnicotinic acid methyl ester 5533-05-1, 2-(Methoxymethoxy)benzyl

alcohol 5568-33-2, 2-Chloro-4-nitrobenzaldehyde 5765-44-6, 5-Methylisoxazole 5788-46-5 6164-79-0, Pyrazine-2-carboxylic acid methyl ester 6325-91-3, 2-Mercapto-5-nitrobenzimidazole 6638-79-5, N,O-Dimethylhydroxylamine hydrochloride 6705-33-5, Pyrazinemethanol 6959-47-3, 2-(Chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride 6959-48-4, 3-(Chloromethyl)pyridine hydrochloride 7051-34-5, Bromomethylcyclopropane 7143-01-3, Methanesulfonic anhydride 7149-70-4, 1-Bromo-2-methyl-4-nitrobenzene 7252-53-1, Cyclopropylmethylamine hydrochloride 7664-41-7, Ammonia, reactions 10111-08-7, Imidazole-2-carboxaldehyde 10200-59-6, 2-Formylthiazole 10300-69-3, Chloroacetamidine hydrochloride 13183-79-4, 1-Methyl-1,2,3,4-tetrazole-5-thiol 13750-81-7, 1-Methylimidazole-2-carboxaldehyde 15178-53-7 15430-52-1 15572-56-2, Isopropylamine hydrochloride 16110-09-1, 2,5-Dichloropyridine 16114-05-9 17247-58-4, Bromomethylcyclobutane 18600-40-3, 2-Methoxyethylamine hydrochloride 18600-42-5, 4-Nitrobenzylamine hydrochloride 18686-82-3, 2-Mercapto-1,3,4-thiadiazole 20020-32-0 20716-25-0 22325-27-5, 4,6-Dimethylpyrimidine-2-thiol 22483-09-6, 2-Aminoacetaldehyde dimethylacetal 24854-43-1 25016-11-9, 4-Formyl-1-methylpyrazole 26628-22-8, Sodium azide 26776-70-5, Dihydroxyacetone dimer 26914-02-3, Iodopropane 27258-33-9 29682-39-1 29983-22-0 30489-62-4 33769-07-2 35203-44-2, 1-Propylimidazole 39252-69-2, 2-Iodoethyl benzoate 42057-62-5 51605-32-4, Ethyl 4-methylimidazole-5-carboxylate 51791-12-9, 3-Chloromethyl-1,2,4-oxadiazole 52334-81-3, 2-Chloro-5-trifluoromethylpyridine 61292-88-4, 4-[3-(Imidazol-1-yl)propyl]aniline 63111-79-5, 5-Chloroimidazo[1,2-a]pyridine 63400-51-1, Bis(1H-1,2,4-triazol-1-yl)methane 67367-26-4 69751-36-6 70991-08-1 72005-84-6 74955-39-8 88511-32-4 90773-41-4 97450-82-3 104256-69-1 105326-81-6 125382-42-5 130219-46-4 131230-76-7 133303-54-5 135206-76-7 135206-77-8 135206-93-8, 2-Chloromethyl-1-(2,2,2-trifluoroethyl)imidazole hydrochloride 135206-95-0, 2-Chloromethyl-1-cyclopropylmethylimidazole hydrochloride 135207-03-3, 2-Chloromethyl-1-cyclopropylimidazole hydrochloride 136507-15-8, 2-Methoxy-4-nitrobenzaldehyde 141179-72-8, 4-Fluoro-2-trifluoromethylbenzoic acid 141517-47-7 156817-72-0 161500-05-6 178488-39-6 181633-39-6 183786-23-4, 2-Methylnicotinic acid methyl ester 217435-67-1 226930-89-8, 5-Chloromethyl-1-isobutylimidazole hydrochloride 279262-27-0 279263-04-6 279263-05-7 299402-52-1, 4-[3-(1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)propyl]aniline 313725-81-4 313736-34-4 313738-96-4 313750-60-6 314268-42-3, 4-[2-(1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)ethoxy]aniline 461661-44-9 497223-15-1 497223-29-7 497223-39-9 497223-63-9, 5-Chloromethyl-4-methyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497223-83-3 497851-45-3 497851-46-4 497851-47-5 497851-48-6 497851-49-7 497851-50-0 497851-51-1 497851-52-2 497851-53-3 497851-54-4 497851-55-5 497851-56-6 497851-57-7 497851-58-8 497851-59-9 497851-60-2 497851-61-3 497851-62-4 497851-63-5 497851-64-6 497851-65-7 497851-66-8 497851-67-9 497851-68-0 497851-69-1 497851-70-4 497851-71-5 497851-72-6 497851-73-7 497851-74-8 497851-75-9 497851-76-0 497851-77-1 497851-78-2, 2-Mercapto-4-methyl-1,2,4-triazole 497851-79-3 497851-80-6 497851-81-7 497851-82-8 497851-83-9 497851-84-0 497851-85-1

(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT 497851-86-2 497851-87-3 497851-88-4 497851-89-5 497851-90-8 497851-91-9 497851-92-0 497851-93-1 497851-94-2 497851-95-3 497851-96-4 497851-97-5 497851-98-6 497851-99-7 497852-00-3 497852-01-4 497852-02-5 497852-03-6 497852-04-7 497852-05-8 497852-06-9 497852-07-0 497852-08-1 497852-09-2 497853-52-8, 4-[[(2-Methyl-3-pyridinyl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-53-9, 4-[[(6-Methyl-3-pyridinyl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-54-0, 4-[(2-Pyrazinylmethyl)sulfanyl]aniline 497853-55-1, 4-[(3-Pyridazinylmethyl)sulfanyl]aniline 497853-56-2, 2-[(E)-2-(4-Nitrophenyl)ethenyl]-1-propylimidazole 497853-57-3 497853-58-4 497853-59-5 497853-60-8 497853-61-9 497853-62-0 497853-63-1 497853-64-2, 4-[[2-(1,2,4-Triazol-1-yl)ethyl]sulfanyl]phenylamine 497853-65-3 497853-66-4, 6-[[(1-Propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]pyridin-3-amine 497853-67-5 497853-68-6, 4-[[2-(2-Propylimidazol-1-yl)ethyl]sulfanyl]aniline

497853-69-7, 1-Methyl-5-[[(1-propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]thio]-1,2,4-triazol-3-amine 497853-70-0, 5-Chloromethyl-1-(2-methoxyethyl)imidazole hydrochloride 497853-71-1 497853-72-2 497853-73-3, 2-[[(1-Propylimidazol-5-yl)methyl]thio]benzimidazol-5-amine 497853-74-4, 4-[(Thiazol-2-ylmethyl)sulfanyl]aniline 497853-75-5 497853-76-6 497853-77-7, 4-[[(1-Methylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-78-8, 4-[(Isoxazol-5-ylmethyl)sulfanyl]aniline 497853-79-9, 4-[(Pyrazol-1-ylmethyl)sulfanyl]aniline 497853-80-2, 4-[[(1-Ethylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-81-3, 4-[[(1-Propylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-82-4, 1-Butyl-2-chloromethylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-83-5, 2-Chloromethyl-1-isobutylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-84-6 497853-85-7, 2-Chloromethyl-1-pentylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-86-8, 3-Methyl-4-[[(1-methylimidazol-2-yl)methyl]sulfanyl]aniline 497853-87-9, 2-Chloromethyl-1-cyclobutylmethylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-88-0, 1-Allyl-2-chloromethylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-89-1, 2-Chloromethyl-5-methyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-90-4, 5-Chloromethyl-1-ethylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-91-5, 5-Chloromethyl-1-isopropylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-92-6, 5-Chloromethyl-1-cyclopropylmethylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-93-7, 4-Chloromethyl-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-94-8, 2-(1-Chloroethyl)-1-propylimidazole hydrochloride 497853-95-9, (4-Aminophenyl)(1-methylimidazol-2-yl)methanol 497854-77-0 497854-78-1 497854-79-2 497855-55-7 497855-56-8 497855-57-9 497855-58-0 497855-59-1 497856-40-3 497856-41-4
(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

IT 400-77-1P 1120-82-7P, 1H-Pyrazole-1-methanol 4967-77-5P 13287-76-8P 14474-56-7P, 4-Ethoxypyridine N-oxide 14542-12-2P, 2-Thiazolemethanol 16365-27-8P, 2-(4-Nitrophenoxy)ethanol 17265-60-0P 17334-08-6P 18527-26-9P 18527-40-7P 18994-75-7P 19499-60-6P 19677-69-1P 30489-44-2P 33214-18-5P 34107-46-5P 36776-29-1P, 2-Chloro-4-nitrobenzenethiol 42508-74-7P, (4-Methyl-2-pyridinyl)methanol 53332-64-2P 53712-77-9P, 1-(3-Bromopropyl)-4-nitrobenzene 54198-88-8P, 2-(Chloromethyl)pyrimidine 55749-84-3P 56826-61-0P, (2-Methyl-3-pyridinyl)methanol 61292-87-3P 63071-10-3P 63634-44-6P 69735-35-9P 73322-01-7P 75912-69-5P 75912-83-3P, 4-[2-(Imidazol-1-yl)ethoxy]aniline 76041-72-0P, 2-Mercapto-5-trifluoromethylpyridine 78449-65-7P 78667-04-6P 80304-46-7P 82594-80-7P 83782-13-2P 84314-59-0P 84547-61-5P 98412-27-2P 98594-28-6P 104742-05-4P 111851-98-0P 112197-16-7P 135205-82-2P 135206-92-7P 135206-94-9P 135207-02-2P 135207-17-9P 143886-50-4P 144748-27-6P 150693-45-1P 168897-44-7P 169378-52-3P 179687-02-6P 180718-23-4P 194098-61-8P 199192-04-6P 210364-77-5P 215872-62-1P 226930-88-7P 299402-53-2P 315228-80-9P 343269-72-7P 367948-91-2P 474623-05-7P 497223-38-8P 497223-57-1P 497224-37-0P 497854-54-3P 497854-55-4P 497854-56-5P 497854-57-6P 497854-58-7P 497854-59-8P 497854-60-1P 497854-61-2P 497854-62-3P 497854-63-4P 497854-64-5P 497854-65-6P 497854-66-7P 497854-67-8P 497854-68-9P 497854-69-0P 497854-70-3P 497854-71-4P 497854-72-5P 497854-73-6P 497854-74-7P 497854-75-8P 497854-76-9P 497854-80-5P 497854-81-6P 497854-82-7P 497854-83-8P 497854-84-9P 497854-85-0P 497854-86-1P 497854-87-2P 497854-88-3P 497854-89-4P 497854-90-7P 497854-91-8P 497854-92-9P 497854-93-0P 497854-94-1P 497854-95-2P 497854-96-3P 497854-97-4P 497854-98-5P 497854-99-6P 497855-00-2P 497855-01-3P 497855-02-4P 497855-03-5P 497855-04-6P 497855-05-7P 497855-06-8P 497855-07-9P 497855-08-0P 497855-09-1P 497855-10-4P 497855-11-5P 497855-12-6P 497855-13-7P 497855-14-8P 497855-15-9P 497855-16-0P 497855-17-1P 497855-18-2P 497855-19-3P 497855-20-6P 497855-21-7P 497855-22-8P 497855-23-9P 497855-24-0P 497855-25-1P 497855-26-2P 497855-27-3P 497855-28-4P 497855-29-5P 497855-30-8P 497855-31-9P 497855-32-0P 497855-33-1P 497855-34-2P 497855-35-3P 497855-36-4P 497855-37-5P 497855-38-6P 497855-39-7P 497855-40-0P 497855-41-1P 497855-42-2P 497855-43-3P 497855-44-4P 497855-45-5P 497855-46-6P 497855-47-7P 497855-48-8P 497855-49-9P 497855-50-2P 497855-51-3P 497855-52-4P 497855-53-5P 497855-54-6P 497855-60-4P 497855-61-5P 497855-62-6P 497855-63-7P 497855-64-8P 497855-65-9P 497855-66-0P 497855-67-1P 497855-68-2P 497855-69-3P 497855-70-6P 497855-71-7P 497855-72-8P 497855-73-9P 497855-74-0P 497855-75-1P 497855-76-2P 497855-77-3P

497855-78-4P 497855-79-5P 497855-80-8P 497855-81-9P 497855-82-0P
497855-83-1P 497855-84-2P 497855-85-3P 497855-86-4P 497855-87-5P
497855-88-6P 497855-89-7P 497855-90-0P 497855-91-1P 497855-92-2P
497855-93-3P 497855-94-4P 497855-95-5P 497855-96-6P 497855-97-7P
497855-98-8P 497855-99-9P 497856-00-5P 497856-01-6P 497856-02-7P
497856-03-8P 497856-04-9P 497856-05-0P 497856-06-1P 497856-07-2P
497856-08-3P 497856-09-4P 497856-10-7P 497856-11-8P 497856-12-9P
497856-13-0P 497856-14-1P 497856-15-2P 497856-16-3P 497856-17-4P
497856-18-5P 497856-19-6P 497856-20-9P 497856-21-0P 497856-22-1P
497856-23-2P 497856-24-3P 497856-25-4P 497856-26-5P 497856-27-6P
(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)
IT 497856-28-7P 497856-29-8P 497856-30-1P 497856-31-2P 497856-32-3P
497856-33-4P 497856-34-5P 497856-35-6P 497856-36-7P 497856-37-8P
497856-38-9P 497856-39-0P 497856-42-5P
(preparation of benzazepine derivs. as CCR5 antagonists)

L9 ANSWER 34 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:273350 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Landau, Steven B., Wellesley, MA, UNITED STATES
Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston, MA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004213842	A1	20041028	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-769071	A1	20040130	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443731P	20030130	(60)
	US 2003-443730P	20030130	(60)
	US 2003-480565P	20030620	(60)
	US 2003-480598P	20030620	(60)
	US 2003-495958P	20030818	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 37
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3754
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, particularly TTX-R sodium channel modulators and/or activity dependent sodium channel modulators to treat gastrointestinal tract disorders, particularly inflammatory bowel disorders and irritable bowel syndrome.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Digestive tract, disease
IT Drug delivery systems
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Sodium channel
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 7440-23-5, Sodium, biological studies
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 18683-91-5, Ambroxol 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 130800-90-7, Sipatrigine 133865-88-0, Ralfinamide
(treating gastrointestinal tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)

L9 ANSWER 35 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:268417 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channell modulators
INVENTOR(S): Burgard, Edward C., Chapel Hill, NC, UNITED STATES
Thor, Karl Bruce, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES
Fraser, Matthew Oliver, Apex, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Dynogen Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Boston, MA (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004209960	A1	20041021	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-769072	A1	20040130	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-443632P	20030130	(60)
	US 2003-443709P	20030130	(60)
	US 2003-480321P	20030620	(60)
	US 2003-480597P	20030620	(60)
	US 2003-496005P	20030818	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: ALSTON & BIRD LLP, BANK OF AMERICA PLAZA, 101 SOUTH TRYON STREET, SUITE 4000, CHARLOTTE, NC, 28280-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 45
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 14 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3809
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention relates to methods of using sodium channel modulators, particularly TTX-R sodium channel modulators and/or activity dependent sodium channel modulators to treat painful and non-painful lower urinary tract disorders, particularly painful and non-painful overactive bladder with and/or without loss of urine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT 5-HT antagonists
(5-HT3; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Prostate gland, disease
(benign hyperplasia; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(controlled-release; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Bladder, disease
(cystitis; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Breathing (animal)
(inhalation; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Urinary tract
(lower; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
IT Bladder, disease
IT Cholinergic antagonists

IT Drug delivery systems
IT Human
IT Prostate gland
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Sodium channel
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Bradykinin receptors
IT Semicarbazones
IT Tachykinin receptors
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(pellets; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(prodrugs; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Prostate gland, disease
(prostatitis; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Muscle relaxants
(spasmolytics; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(topical; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT Antidepressants
(tricyclic; methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitric oxide, biological studies
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)
IT 104-06-3, Thiosemicarbazone 298-46-4, Carbamazepine 728-88-1, Tolperisone 31828-71-4, Mexiletine 42971-09-5, Vinpocetine

60142-96-3, Gabapentin 84057-84-1, Lamotrigine 93413-69-5, Venlafaxine 97240-79-4, Topiramate 112856-44-7, Losigamone 116539-59-4, Duloxetine 130800-90-7, Sipatrigine 148553-50-8, Pregabalin
(methods of treating lower urinary tract disorders using sodium channel modulators)

L9 ANSWER 36 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:261911 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pharmaceutical compositions containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant
INVENTOR(S): Faour, Joaquina, Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA
Vergez, Juan A., Buenos Aires, ARGENTINA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004204413	A1	20041014
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-770901	A1	20010126 (9)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: INNOVAR, LLC, P O BOX 250647, PLANO, TX, 75025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 55
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 3 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1747
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides a pharmaceutical composition and dosage form containing in combination a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant. The pharmaceutical composition is useful for the treatment of **pain** and **pain** related disorders and symptoms. The combination provides an improved therapeutic response as compared to either drug alone. The pharmaceutical composition can be included in any dosage form.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Receptors
(COX-1; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Receptors
(COX-2, inhibitors; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(buccal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(carriers; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(cervical; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(dermal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(epidermal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(gastrointestinal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(gels; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Prosthetic materials and Prosthetics

(implants; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(intrauterine; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(liqs.; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microspheres; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(mucosal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(nasal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Liquids
(oils; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments, creams; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ointments; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(ophthalmic; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(oral; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(parenterals; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(particles; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(pastes; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Adsorbents
IT Antioxidants
IT Buffers
IT Coloring materials
IT Detergents
IT Flavoring materials
IT Human
IT Mammalia
IT Muscle relaxants
IT Neuromuscular blocking agents
IT Plasticizers
IT Solvents
IT Surfactants
IT Sweetening agents
(pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Acids, uses
IT Soaps
(pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Lubricants
(pharmaceutical; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle

relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(pulmonary; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(rectal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sublingual; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(sustained-release; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT Drug delivery systems
(vaginal; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT 329900-75-6, Cyclooxygenase 2
(inhibitors; pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)
IT 57-94-3, Tubocurarine 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-74-2, Papaverine 59-47-2, Mephenesin 65-29-2, Gallamine triethiodide 78-44-4, Carisoprodol 80-33-1, Chlorfensin 80-77-3, Chlormezanone 83-98-7, Orphenadrine 95-25-0, Chlorzoxazone 156-74-1, Decamethonium 303-53-7, Cyclobenzaprine 306-40-1, Succinyl choline 317-34-0, Aminophylline 439-14-5, Diazepam 479-18-5, Diphylline 486-47-5, Ethaverine 511-45-5, Pridinol 532-03-6, Methocarbamol 728-88-1, Tolperisone 886-74-8, Chlorphenesin carbamate 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1665-48-1, Metaxalone 3674-03-1, Cnidilide 4431-01-0, Ligustilide 4844-10-4 7261-97-4, Dantrolene 7601-55-0, Metocurine iodide 15500-66-0, Pancuronium 23214-96-2, Alcuronium 23981-47-7, 6-Methoxy-2-naphthylacetic acid 41340-25-4, Etodolac 42924-53-8, Nabumetone 50700-72-6, Vecuronium 51322-75-9, Tizanidine 51803-78-2, Nimesulide 63038-10-8, Senkyunolide 68399-58-6, Pipecuronium 71125-38-7, Meloxicam 80937-31-1, Flosulide 88149-94-4, Dup-697 122852-42-0, Alosetron 123653-11-2, Ns-398 123663-49-0, T-614 162011-90-7, Rofecoxib 169590-42-5, Celecoxib 444339-05-3, SC 5766 444339-06-4, SC 58215
(pharmaceutical compns. containing a COX-II inhibitor and a muscle relaxant)

L9 ANSWER 37 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:239318 USPATFULL
TITLE: Topical treatment for dyshidrosis (pompholyx) and dry skin disorders
INVENTOR(S): Mazzio, Elizabeth A., Tallahassee, FL, UNITED STATES
Soliman, Karam F., Tallahassee, FL, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004185123	A1	20040923
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-801520	A1	20040316 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-456817P	20030321 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Elizabeth A. Mazzio, 982 West Brevard Street, D #22, Tallahassee, FL, 32304
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1060
AB This invention discloses a topical herbal formulation for preventing and/or treating dyshidrosis (pompholyx), non-responsive to topical steroids. The formulation may also be used to treat contact dermatitis, eczema, palmoplantar pustulosis and skin infections incurred by invasive pathogens such as mold, fungus and bacteria. The formulation is comprised of plant extracts and niacin, that when combined yield an effective multi-faceted pharmaceutical approach to treating dry skin disorders. The active ingredients within the formula include a combination of dry, aqueous, acid and alcohol extracts of black walnut hull (Juglans Nigra), wormwood (Artemisia Absinthium), tumeric rhizome (Curcuma Longa), garlic (Allium sativum), chamomile (Matricaria Chamomile), licorice root (Glycyrrhiza Glabra), St Johns wort (Hypericum perforatum), aloe vera, niacin and herbal anti-bacterial agents.

L9 ANSWER 38 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:203955 USPATFULL
TITLE: Synergistic combinations
INVENTOR(S): Field, Mark John, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM
Williams, Richard Griffith, Kent, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004157847	A1	20040812
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-771183	A1	20040203 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 2003-640515, filed on 13 Aug 2003, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19024	20020815
	US 2002-411493P	20020916 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY, 2800 PLYMOUTH RD, ANN ARBOR, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2977
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and a PDEV inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the curative, prophylactic or palliative treatment of **pain**, particularly **neuropathic pain**. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred PDEV inhibitors are sildenafil, vardenafil and tadalafil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Analgesics
IT Combination chemotherapy
IT GABA agonists
(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)
IT 60142-96-3, Gabapentin 139755-83-2, Sildenafil 148553-50-8, Pregabalin 171596-29-5, Tadalafil 224785-90-4, Vardenafil
(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)
IT 105-56-6, Ethyl cyanoacetate 107-82-4, 1-Bromo-3-methylbutane 547-63-7, Methyl isobutyrate 6196-80-1, 1-Iodo-4-methylpentane 7540-51-4, (-)-Citronellol 77943-39-6 128342-71-2 143615-81-0, S-Citronellyl bromide 208836-20-8, (R)-2,6-Dimethyl-2-nonene

(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)

IT 105-42-0P 2746-14-7P 5497-67-6P 13955-70-9P 50902-80-2P
52745-93-4P 53353-03-0P 55505-25-4P 59983-44-7P 81291-39-6P
86534-82-9P 86534-85-2P 115109-01-8P 117604-35-0P 171627-77-3P
313653-09-7P 313653-10-0P 313653-11-1P 313653-16-6P 313653-17-7P
313653-18-8P 313653-19-9P 313653-37-1P 313653-38-2P 313653-39-3P
343338-28-3P 610300-01-1P 610300-02-2P 610300-03-3P 610300-05-5P
610300-09-9P 610300-35-1P 610300-36-2P 610300-37-3P 610300-38-4P
610300-39-5P 610300-40-8P 610300-42-0P 610300-43-1P 610300-44-2P
610300-45-3P 610300-46-4P 610300-47-5P 610300-48-6P 610300-49-7P
610300-50-0P 610300-54-4P 610300-55-5P 610300-56-6P 610300-57-7P
610300-58-8P 610300-59-9P 736929-83-2P 736929-85-4P 736929-87-6P
736929-92-3P 736930-00-0P 736930-01-1P 736930-02-2P
(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)

IT 610300-00-0P 610300-04-4P 610300-06-6P 610300-07-7P 610300-08-8P
610300-10-2P 610300-11-3P 610300-12-4P 610300-13-5P 610300-14-6P
610300-15-7P 610300-19-1P 610300-20-4P 610300-30-6P 610300-32-8P
664345-46-4P
(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)

IT 334826-98-1 335077-70-8
(analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)

IT 9068-52-4
(inhibitors; analgesic synergistic combinations of α2δ ligand and a PDEV inhibitor)

L9 ANSWER 39 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2004:121106 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Synergistic combinations		
INVENTOR(S):	Field, Mark John, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM Williams, Richard Griffith, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092522	A1	20040513
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-640515	A1	20030813 (10)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19024		20020815
	US 2002-411493P		20020916 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	David R. Kurlandsky, Warner-Lambert Company LLC, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	14		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	4 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	2958		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The instant invention relates to a combination of an alpha-2-delta ligand and a PDEV inhibitor for use in therapy, particularly in the curative, prophylactic or palliative treatment of **pain**, particularly **neuropathic pain**. Particularly preferred alpha-2-delta ligands are gabapentin and pregabalin. Particularly preferred PDEV inhibitors are sildenafil, vardenafil and tadalafil.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, controlled-release; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules, enteric-coated; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems

(capsules; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Muscle, disease
(fibromyalgia; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems

IT Resolution (separation)
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.m.; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections, i.v.; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories, vaginal; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, controlled-release; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets, enteric-coated; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT 473829-32-2P 473829-33-3P 473829-34-4P 473829-35-5P 473829-36-6P
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT 335458-65-6 335458-65-6D, derivs. 335671-52-8 335671-52-8D, derivs.
335671-53-9 335671-53-9D, derivs. 335671-55-1 335671-55-1D, derivs.
473829-37-7 473829-38-8 473829-39-9 473829-40-2 473829-41-3
473829-42-4 473829-43-5 473829-44-6 473829-45-7 473829-46-8
473829-47-9 473829-48-0 473829-49-1 473829-50-4 473829-51-5
473829-52-6 473829-53-7 473829-54-8 473829-56-0 473829-57-1
473829-58-2 473924-33-3 473924-35-5 473924-39-9 663178-19-6
663178-19-6D, derivs. 663178-20-9 663178-21-0 663178-21-0D, derivs.
663178-22-1 663178-23-2 663178-23-2D, derivs. 663178-24-3
663178-24-3D, derivs. 663178-25-4 663616-76-0 663616-77-1
663616-78-2
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT 473829-04-8P 473829-05-9P 473829-06-0P
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT 76-02-8, Trichloroacetyl chloride 105-56-6, Ethyl cyanoacetate
110-83-8, Cyclohexene, reactions 2627-86-3, (S)-(-)-α-Methylbenzylamine 3886-69-9 6921-34-2, Benzylmagnesium chloride
13173-09-6, Bicyclo[3.2.0]hept-2-en-6-one 71155-04-9
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of fibromyalgia)

IT 13756-54-2P, Bicyclo[3.2.0]heptan-6-one 27655-70-5P 32166-29-3P
81444-96-4P 473829-02-6P 473829-03-7P 473829-07-1P 473829-08-2P
473829-09-3P 473829-10-6P 473829-11-7P 473829-12-8P 473829-13-9P
473829-14-0P 473829-15-1P 473829-16-2P 473829-17-3P 473829-18-4P
473829-19-5P 473829-20-8P 473829-21-9P 473829-22-0P 473829-23-1P
473829-24-2P 473829-25-3P 473829-26-4P 473829-27-5P 473829-28-6P
473829-29-7P 473829-30-0P 473829-31-1P
(fused bicyclic or tricyclic amino acid preparation and use in treatment of

fibromyalgia)

L9 ANSWER 40 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:121082 USPATFULL
TITLE: Substituted glycine derivatives for use as medicaments
INVENTOR(S): Blakemore, David, Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Bryans, Justin S., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Chu, Wai-Lam Alex, San Diego, CA, UNITED STATES
Maw, Graham N., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Rawson, David J., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM
Thompson, Lisa R., Sandwich, UNITED KINGDOM

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004092498	A1	20040513	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-640520	A1	20030813	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	GB 2002-19153	20020816	
	US 2002-413856P	20020925	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: David R. Kurlandsky, Warner-Lambert Company LLC, 2800 Plymouth Road, Ann Arbor, MI, 48105
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 10
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1995
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The compounds of formula (I) are substituted glycine derivatives useful in the treatment of epilepsy, faintness attacks, hypokinesia, cranial disorders, neurodegenerative disorders, depression, anxiety, panic, **pain**, **arthritis**, neuropathological disorders, sleep disorders, visceral **pain** disorders and gastrointestinal disorders. Processes for the preparation of the final products and intermediates useful in the process are included. Pharmaceutical compositions containing one or more of the compounds are also included. ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1 is hydroxycarbonyl, a carboxylic acid biostere or prodrug thereof;

R.sup.3, R.sup.3a, R.sup.2 and R.sup.2a are independently selected from H, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, and C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl;

Z is;

(i) a C-linked, 5 membered heterocycloalky or heteroaryl substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or fused with C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, or monocyclic heteroaryl, wherein the fused ring is optionally substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, cyano, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl thio, C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl, and monocyclic heteroaryl; or

(ii) the group; ##STR2##

wherein R.sup.4 and R.sup.4a are independently H, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy or C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl;

R.sup.5 is C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.3-C.sub.12 cycloalkyl, 4-12 membered heterocycloalkyl, aryl or heteroaryl and R.sup.5 is optionally substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of halogen, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, perfluoro C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkoxy, cyano, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino, di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino,

amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl amino C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl, C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl thio, C.sub.3-C.sub.8 cycloalkyl, 4-8 membered heterocycloalkyl, phenyl and monocyclic heteroaryl;

and either;

(i) Y is S, O, NH or CH.sub.2 and X is a direct link or C.sub.1-C.sub.2 alkyl optionally substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or 1-4 fluorine atoms; or

(ii) X is S, O, CH.sub.2 or NH and Y is C.sub.1-C.sub.2 alkyl optionally substituted with C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or di-C.sub.1-C.sub.6 alkyl or 1-4 fluorine atoms.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Disorder
(cranial; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Bladder, disease
(cystitis; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Nervous system, disease
(degeneration; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Mental disorder
(depression; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Viscera
(disease, pain; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Sleep
(disorder; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Intestine, disease
(functional; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Intestine, disease
(inflammatory; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Intestine, disease
(irritable bowel syndrome; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Disorder
(neuropathol.; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Pancreas, disease
(pancreatitis; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Anxiety
(panic disorders; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Pain
(pelvic; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

IT Analgesics

IT Anticonvulsants

IT Antidepressants

IT Anxiety

IT Anxiolytics

IT Dysmenorrhea

IT Epilepsy

IT Human

IT Hypokinesia

IT Osteoarthritis

IT Pain
IT Rheumatoid arthritis
(preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories, vaginal; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suppositories; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Drug delivery systems
(transdermal; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT Pain
(visceral; preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT 663623-18-5P 663623-19-6P 663623-20-9P 663623-21-0P 663623-29-8P 663623-32-3P 663623-35-6P
(preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT 53492-40-3P 663623-22-1P 663623-23-2P 663623-24-3P 663623-25-4P 663623-26-5P 663623-27-6P 663623-28-7P 663623-30-1P 663623-31-2P 663623-33-4P 663623-34-5P 663623-36-7P 663623-37-8P 663623-38-9P 663623-39-0P
(preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT 96-32-2, Methyl Bromoacetate 106-53-6 106-54-7 107-04-0 108-43-0 120-83-2 497-25-6, 2-Oxazolidinone 1122-97-0 5292-43-3 6258-66-8 6456-74-2 13214-66-9, Benzenebutanamine 13552-21-1 24424-99-5, Di-tert-butyl dicarbonate 58861-74-8 88543-97-9 135361-30-7 156275-96-6, Triisopropylsilanethiol 175442-03-2, 2-(4-Chloro-phenoxy)-propionaldehyde 663623-50-5 663623-51-6
(preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)
IT 1199-28-6P 64010-13-5P 663623-40-3P 663623-41-4P 663623-42-5P 663623-43-6P 663623-44-7P 663623-45-8P, 7-Isoquinolinethiol 663623-46-9P 663623-47-0P 663623-48-1P 663623-49-2P
(preparation of substituted glycine derivs. for use as medicaments)

L9 ANSWER 41 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:83229 USPATFULL
TITLE: Combination Drugs
INVENTOR(S): Ilzawa, Juji, Muko-shi, JAPAN
Ii, Masayuki, Minoh-shi, JAPAN
Hashiguchi, Shohei, Toyonaka-shi, JAPAN
Kitazaki, Tomoyuki, Kobe-shi, JAPAN

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004063685	A1	20040401	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-433826	A1	20030606	(10)
	WO 2001-JP10773		20011207	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 2000-379787	20001208

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 2 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3792
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a pharmaceutical agent containing an anti-sepsis drug (e.g., cycloalkene compound), and at least one kind of drug selected from the group consisting of an antibacterial agent, an

antifungal agent, a non-steroidal antiinflammatory drug, a steroid and an anticoagulant in combination.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Antibacterial agents
IT Anticoagulants
IT Disinfectants
IT Drug interactions
IT Fungicides
IT Sepsis
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT Steroids, biological studies
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT Drug delivery systems
(injections; combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT 174317-21-6P 243983-42-8P 243983-43-9P 243983-44-0P 243983-45-1P
243983-46-2P 243983-47-3P 243983-48-4P 243983-49-5P 243983-50-8P
243983-51-9P 243983-52-0P 243983-53-1P 243983-54-2P 243983-55-3P
243983-56-4P 243983-57-5P 243983-58-6P 243983-59-7P,
1-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 2-[[(4-fluorophenyl)amino]sulfonyl]-,
ethyl ester 243983-62-2P 243983-63-3P 243983-64-4P 243983-65-5P
243983-66-6P 243983-67-7P, Benzoic acid, 2-[[[2-(ethoxycarbonyl)-2-
cyclohexen-1-yl]sulfonyl]amino]-, methyl ester 243983-68-8P
243983-69-9P 243983-70-2P 243983-71-3P 243983-72-4P 243983-73-5P
243983-74-6P 243983-75-7P 243983-77-9P 243983-78-0P 243983-79-1P
243983-80-4P 243983-81-5P 243983-82-6P 243983-83-7P 243983-84-8P
243983-85-9P 243983-86-0P 243983-87-1P 243983-88-2P 243983-89-3P
243983-90-6P 243983-91-7P 243983-92-8P 243983-93-9P 243983-94-0P
243983-95-1P 243983-96-2P 243983-97-3P 243983-98-4P 243983-99-5P
243984-00-1P 243984-01-2P 243984-02-3P 243984-03-4P 243984-04-5P
243984-05-6P 243984-06-7P 243984-07-8P 243984-08-9P 243984-09-0P
243984-10-3P, 1-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 6-[[(2-chloro-4-
fluorophenyl)amino]sulfonyl]-, ethyl ester, (6S)- 243984-11-4P
243984-12-5P 243984-13-6P 243984-14-7P 243984-15-8P 243984-16-9P
243984-17-0P 243984-18-1P 243984-19-2P, 1-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic
acid, 6-[[(2,4-difluorophenyl)amino]sulfonyl]-3-(1,1-dimethylethyl)-,
ethyl ester, (3R,6R)-rel- 243984-20-5P 243984-21-6P 243984-22-7P
243984-23-8P, 1-Cyclohexene-1-carboxylic acid, 6-[[(2-chloro-4-
fluorophenyl)amino]sulfonyl]-3,3-dimethyl-, ethyl ester 243984-24-9P
352006-79-2P 352006-80-5P 352006-81-6P
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT 72558-82-8, Ceftazidime
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT 54928-91-5
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT 243984-27-2P 243984-28-3P 243984-29-4P 243984-30-7P 243984-31-8P
243984-32-9P 243984-33-0P 243984-34-1P 243984-35-2P 243984-37-4P
243984-38-5P 243984-39-6P 243984-40-9P 243984-41-0P 243984-43-2P
243984-44-3P 243984-46-5P
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)
IT 243984-26-1P 324767-79-5P 324767-80-8P 324767-81-9P 324767-82-0P
324767-85-3P 324767-86-4P 324767-92-2P 324767-94-4P 324767-95-5P
(combination of cycloalkene antiseptics and other drugs)

L9 ANSWER 42 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:25269 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment of **neuropathic pain**, tinnitus, and other disorders using R(-)-ketoprofen
INVENTOR(S): Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004019111 A1 20040129
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-620704 A1 20030717 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-62766, filed on 5 Feb 2002, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6620851 Division of Ser. No. US 2000-507470, filed on 22 Feb 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6362227

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P	19990302 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 881
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating **neuropathic pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of **neuropathic pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Nervous system
(Guillain-Barre syndrome; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(cerebellum, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Movement disorders
(cerebral palsy; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Analgesics
IT Anemia (disease)
IT Aneurysm
IT Arteriosclerosis
IT Cardiovascular agents
IT Diuretics
IT Hypertension
IT Hypothyroidism
IT Meningitis
IT Syphilis
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Heavy metals
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Cardiovascular system
IT Spinal cord
(disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(inner, labyrinthitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, pain from; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(otitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)

IT Brain
(stem, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(thalamus, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(tinnitus; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Injury
(trauma; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 63-36-5D, Salicylate, derivs., biological studies 130-95-0, Quinine 630-08-0, Carbon monoxide, biological studies
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 56105-81-8, (-)-Ketoprofen 56105-81-8D, (-)-Ketoprofen, salts or solvates
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)

L9 ANSWER 43 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:24403 USPATFULL
TITLE: Bioadhesive compositions and methods for topical administration of active agents
INVENTOR(S): Houze, David, Coconut Grove, FL, UNITED STATES
Mantelle, Juan, Miami, FL, UNITED STATES
Kanios, David, Miami, FL, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): NOVEN PHARMACEUTICALS, INC. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004018241	A1	20040129
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-436126	A1	20030513 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1998-161312, filed on 28 Sep 1998, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6562363

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	WO 1998-US20091	19980925
	US 1997-60155P	19970926 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: FOLEY AND LARDNER, SUITE 500, 3000 K STREET NW, WASHINGTON, DC, 20007
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 24
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2739
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Bioadhesive compositions in a flexible, finite form for topical application to skin or mucous membranes comprising a composition which results from an admixture of at least one PVP polymer, at least one bioadhesive, optionally a pharmaceutically acceptable solvent suitable for use with an active agent, and methods of administering active agents to a subject, are disclosed. The bioadhesive composition can either include an active agent incorporated directly in the composition, or a separate source of an active agent.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
(bioadhesive compns. for topical administration of active agents)
IT Drug delivery systems
(bioadhesive; bioadhesive compns. for topical administration of active agents)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
(polyhydric; bioadhesive compns. for topical administration of active

agents)
IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, biological studies 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 25086-89-9, Kollidon VA64
(bioadhesive compns. for topical administration of active agents)
IT 137-58-6, Lidocaine 1393-25-5, Secretin 1786-81-8, Prilocaine hydrochloride 9003-39-8, Pvp 170277-31-3, Infliximab 185243-69-0, Etanercept
(bioadhesive compns. for topical administration of active agents)

L9 ANSWER 44 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2003:300888 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Stable emulsion compositions			
INVENTOR(S):	Sato, Jun, Kawanishi-shi, JAPAN			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003212114	A1	20031113	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-182762	A1	20020730	(10)
	WO 2001-JP705		20010201	
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	TAKEDA PHARMACEUTICALS NORTH AMERICA, INC, INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY DEPARTMENT, 475 HALF DAY ROAD, SUITE 500, LINCOLNSHIRE, IL, 60069			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	29			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	3760			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB An emulsion composition containing a compound represented by the formula: ##STR1##

wherein R is an aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents, an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents, a heterocyclic group optionally having substituents, a group represented by the formula: --OR.sup.1 (wherein R.sup.1 is a hydrogen atom or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents) or a group represented by the formula: ##STR2##

wherein R.sup.1b is a hydrogen atom or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents, R.sup.1c is the same as or different from R.sup.1b and is a hydrogen atom or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents, R.sup.0 is a hydrogen atom or an aliphatic hydrocarbon group, or R and R.sup.0 in combination represent a bond, Ar is an aromatic hydrocarbon group optionally having substituents ##STR3##

and the like, and n is an integer of 1 to 4, a salt thereof or a prodrug thereof, wherein the composition is adjusted to have a pH of not more than about 6, shows improved stability of the compound, a salt thereof or a prodrug thereof, and realizes expression of superior efficacy.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Autoimmune disease
IT Heart, disease
IT Sepsis
(anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Cytokines
IT Interleukin 1
IT Interleukin 6
IT Tumor necrosis factors
(anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Corn oil
IT Cottonseed oil
IT Glycerides, biological studies
IT Olive oil
IT Peanut oil

IT Phosphatidic acids
IT Phosphatidylcholines, biological studies
IT Phosphatidylethanolamines, biological studies
IT Phosphatidylglycerols
IT Phosphatidylinositols
IT Rape oil
IT Safflower oil
IT Soybean oil
IT Sunflower oil
(anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Lecithins
(egg yolk; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(emulsions; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(poppyseed; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(rice bran; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Shock (circulatory collapse)
(septic; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(sesame; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Lecithins
(soya; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
(vegetable, partially hydrogenated; anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT 174317-21-6 243983-42-8 243983-43-9 243983-44-0 243983-45-1
243983-46-2 243983-47-3 243983-48-4 243983-49-5 243983-50-8
243983-51-9 243983-52-0 243983-53-1 243983-54-2 243983-55-3
243983-56-4 243983-57-5 243983-58-6 243983-59-7 243983-62-2
243983-63-3 243983-64-4 243983-65-5 243983-66-6 243983-67-7
243983-68-8 243983-69-9 243983-70-2 243983-71-3 243983-72-4
243983-73-5 243983-74-6 243983-75-7 243983-76-8 243983-77-9
243983-78-0 243983-79-1 243983-80-4 243983-81-5 243983-82-6
243983-83-7 243983-84-8 243983-85-9 243983-86-0 243983-87-1
243983-88-2 243983-89-3 243983-90-6 243983-91-7 243983-92-8
243983-93-9 243983-94-0 243983-95-1 243983-96-2 243983-97-3
243983-98-4 243983-99-5 243984-00-1 243984-01-2 243984-02-3
243984-03-4 243984-04-5 243984-05-6 243984-07-8 243984-08-9
243984-09-0 243984-10-3 243984-11-4 243984-12-5 243984-13-6
352006-79-2 352006-80-5 352006-81-6
(anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)
IT 10102-43-9, Nitrogen oxide (NO), biological studies
(anti-inflammatory emulsions containing phenylsulfamoylcyclohexene carboxylate derivs.)

L9 ANSWER 45 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:264858 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and drug delivery systems for the treatment of orofacial diseases
INVENTOR(S): Kochinke, Frank, San Jose, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003185872	A1	20031002	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-113730	A1	20020327	(10)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: REED & EBERLE LLP, 800 MENLO AVENUE, SUITE 210, MENLO

PARK, CA, 94025
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 136
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2698
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention relates to methods of treating various orofacial diseases involving inflammation, infection and/or **pain**, using intratissue controlled release drug delivery systems. More particularly, the invention relates to methods for localized or targeted administration of a sustained release formulation of an agent such as an anti-inflammatory agent to a specified tissue location within the orofacial environment.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Analgesics
IT Anesthetics
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
IT Antibacterial agents
IT Antitumor agents
IT Bone formation
IT Disease, animal
IT Dissolution
IT Drug delivery systems
IT Human
IT Inflammation
IT Muscle relaxants
IT Pain
IT Periodontium, disease
IT Radiotherapy
(drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Growth factors, animal
IT Prostaglandins
(drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Thyroid gland
(drugs for; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(microparticles; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Anti-inflammatory agents
(nonsteroidal; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(semisolid; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solids; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT Inflammation
IT Mouth, disease
(stomatitis; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT 13598-36-2D, Phosphonic acid, alkylidenebis- derivs.
(Bisphosphonate; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-18-0, Cyclophosphamide 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-24-8, Prednisolone 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 51-48-9, Thyroxine, biological studies 51-52-5, Propylthiouracil 53-06-5, Cortisone 53-33-8, Paramethasone 58-05-9, Leucovorin 60-54-8, Tetracycline 60-56-0, Methimazole 67-73-2, Fluocinolone acetonide 124-94-7, Triamcinolone 125-58-6 127-31-1, Fludrocortisone 137-58-6, Lidocaine 356-12-7, Fluocinonide 378-44-9, Betamethasone 1404-90-6, Vancomycin 1524-88-5, Flurandrenolide 2668-66-8, Medrysone 3093-35-4, Halcinonide 3801-06-7, Fluorometholone acetate 4533-89-5, Flunisolide acetate 5534-09-8, Beclomethasone dipropionate 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 9001-78-9, Alkaline phosphatase 9002-72-6, Growth hormone 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 25122-46-7, Clobetasol propionate 33564-31-7, Diflorasone diacetate 40391-99-9 41575-94-4, Carboplatin 51022-69-6, Amcinonide 51333-22-3, Budesonide 63612-50-0, Nilutamide 66635-92-5, S-Ketorolac 66734-13-2, Alclometasone dipropionate 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 90350-40-6 129318-43-0, Alendronate sodium
(drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)
IT 80619-02-9, 5-Lipoxygenase 141907-41-7, Matrix metalloendoproteinase

(inhibitors; drug delivery systems for treatment of orofacial diseases)

L9 ANSWER 46 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:145892 USPATFULL
TITLE: Curing method for pathologic syndrome and medicinal preparation
INVENTOR(S): Epshtein, Oleg Iliich, Kazeny, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Shtark, Mark Borisovich, Zolotodolinskaya, RUSSIAN FEDERATION
Kolyadko, Tamara Mikhailovna, Shironitsev, RUSSIAN FEDERATION

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003099636	A1	20030529	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-311666	A1	20021217	(10)
	WO 2001-RU239		20010619	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	RU 2000-115594	20000620

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Ilya Zborovsky, 6 Schoolhouse Way, Dix Hills, NY, 11746
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2894
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of treating a pathological syndrome includes administration of an activated form of ultra-low doses of antibodies to an antigen, wherein said activated form is obtained by repeated consecutive dilution combined with external impact, and the antigen is a substance or a pharmaceutical agent exerting influence upon the mechanisms of formation of this particular pathological syndrome.

Pharmaceutical agent for treating a pathological syndrome contains activated form of ultra-low doses of monoclonal, polyclonal or natural antibodies to an antigen, wherein said activated form is prepared by means of repeated consecutive dilution and external treatment, predominantly based on homeopathic technology, and said antigen is a substance or a drug acting as a direct cause of the pathological syndrome or involved in regulation of mechanisms of its formation. At that, activated forms of ultra-low doses of antibodies are raised against antigens of exogenous or endogenous origin, against autologous antigens, fetal antigens; anti-idiotypic antibodies are used too.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Blood-group substances
(Rh, antibodies to; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)
IT Cannabinoids
IT Interferons
IT Prostaglandins
(antibodies to; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)
IT Antibodies
IT Antigens
IT Haptens
(curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)
IT Drug delivery systems
(homeopathic; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)
IT Antibodies
(monoclonal; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)
IT 50-02-2 50-06-6, Phenobarbital, biological studies 50-23-7, Hydrocortisone 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-35-1, Thalidomide 50-37-3, Lsd 50-48-6, Amitriptyline 50-49-7, Imipramine

50-55-5, Reserpine 50-67-9, Serotonin, biological studies 50-78-2, Aspirin 51-41-2, Noradrenalin 51-45-6, Histamine, biological studies 51-55-8, Atropine, biological studies 51-60-5, Proserine 51-61-6, Dopamine, biological studies 51-84-3, Acetylcholine, biological studies 52-53-9, Verapamil 52-86-8, Haloperidol 53-86-1, Indomethacin 54-11-5, Nicotine 54-31-9, Furosemide 54-85-3, Isoniazid 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-27-2, Morphine, biological studies 57-41-0, Phenytoin 57-47-6, Physostigmine 57-66-9, Probenecid 57-92-1, Streptomycin, biological studies 58-08-2, Caffeine, biological studies 58-22-0, Testosterone 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies 58-82-2, Bradykinin 58-93-5, Hypothiazide 59-05-2, Methotrexate 59-26-7, Cordiamine 59-43-8, Thiamin, biological studies 59-66-5, Acetazolamide 59-67-6, Nicotinic acid, biological studies 59-92-7, Levo-dopa, biological studies 60-99-1, Tisercin 64-39-1, Promedol 71-63-6, Digitoxin 71-73-8, Thiopental sodium 76-57-3, Codeine 77-10-1, Phencyclidine 86-54-4, Apressin 87-33-2, Nitrosorbide 92-84-2, Phenothiazine 97-77-8, Disulfiram 103-90-2, Paracetamol 137-58-6, Lidocaine 146-22-5, Nitrazepam 298-46-4, Tegretol 299-42-3, Ephedrine 318-98-9, Anapriline 364-62-5, Metoclopramide 437-38-7, Fentanil 439-14-5, Diazepam 443-48-1, Metronidazole 465-65-6, Naloxone 511-12-6, Dihydroergotamine 586-06-1, Orciprenaline 621-72-7, Dibazol 835-31-4, Naphthizine 982-43-4, Libexin 985-12-6, No-spa 1069-66-5, Depakin 1078-21-3, Phenibut 1134-47-0, Baclofen 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1490-04-6, Menthol 1972-08-3, Tetrahydrocannabinol 2898-12-6, Mezapam **3644-61-9**, Midocalm 3737-09-5, Ritmilen 3930-20-9, Sotalol 4205-91-8, Clofelin 5786-21-0, Azaleptine 6740-88-1, Ketamine 6893-02-3, Triiodothyronine 7085-55-4, Troxerutin 7491-74-9, Nootropil 9002-72-6, Somatotropin 9004-10-8, Insulin, biological studies 9005-49-6, Heparin, biological studies 9007-12-9, Calcitonin 9007-92-5, Glucagon, biological studies 9015-82-1, Angiotensin-converting enzyme 9015-94-5, Renin, biological studies 9025-82-5, Phosphodiesterase 9035-34-1, Cytochrome a 10540-29-1, Tamoxifen 11103-57-4, Vitamin A 11128-99-7, Angiotensin ii 12656-61-0, Cerebrolysin 13292-46-1, Rifampicin 13311-84-7, Flutamide 13392-18-2, Fenoterol 14286-84-1, Halidor 14402-89-2, Sodium nitroprusside 14611-51-9, Selegiline 14769-73-4, Levamisol 14838-15-4, Norephedrine 14976-57-9, Tavegil 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 15876-67-2, Ubretid 16110-51-3, Cromolyn 16773-42-5, Ornidazole 17479-19-5, Dihydroergocristine 18559-94-9, Salbutamol 19216-56-9, Prazosin 19774-82-4, Cordarone 20830-75-5, Digoxin 22254-24-6, Atrovent 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin 23288-49-5, Probucol 23476-83-7, Prospidine 25614-03-3, Bromocryptine 25717-80-0, Molsidomine 27236-88-0, Sodium hydroxybutyrate 28797-61-7, Pirenzepine 29122-68-7, Atenolol 31637-97-5, Etofibrate 34262-84-5 34580-13-7, Ketotifen 34580-14-8, Zaditen 36282-47-0, Tramal 36894-69-6 39391-18-9, Cyclooxygenase 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 42408-82-2, Butorphanol 51753-57-2, Phenazepam 54063-53-5, Propafenone 54739-18-3, Fluvoxamine 54910-89-3, Fluoxetine 55142-85-3, Ticlopidine 57808-66-9, Motilium 59122-46-2, Misoprostol 59467-70-8, Midazolam 62571-86-2, Captopril 62683-29-8, Colony stimulating factor 66357-35-5, Ranitidine 66829-00-3, Aminalone 71320-77-9, Moclobemide 72841-18-0, Cytochrome a3 73590-58-6, Omeprazole 75438-57-2, Moxonidine 75847-73-3, Enalapril 76824-35-6, Famotidine 79617-96-2, Sertraline 79794-75-5, Loratadine 80214-83-1, Rulid 81093-37-0, Pravastatin 82626-48-0, Zolpidem 84057-84-1, Lamotrigin 85721-33-1, Ciprofloxacin 88040-23-7, Tsefepim 96829-58-2, Orlistat 103628-46-2, Sumatriptan 106266-06-2, Risperidone 106463-17-6, Omnic 110942-02-4, Aldesleukin 111470-99-6, Norvasc 121181-53-1, Filgrastim 124750-99-8, Cozaar 142805-56-9, Topoisomerase ii 214692-62-3, Omez 383123-63-5, Detralex
(antibodies to; curative method for pathol. syndromes and homeopathic medicinal prepns.)

L9 ANSWER 47 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:266356 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and compositions for the treatment of **neuropathic pain**, tinnitus, and other

disorders using R(-)-ketoprofen

INVENTOR(S): Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, UNITED STATES
Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc. (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002147238	A1	20021010
	US 6620851	B2	20030916
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-62766	A1	20020205 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2000-507470, filed on 22 Feb 2000, GRANTED, Pat. No. US 6362227

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P	19990302 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: PENNIE & EDMONDS LLP, 1667 K STREET NW, SUITE 1000, WASHINGTON, DC, 20006
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 44
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 885

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods of treating **neuropathic pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of **neuropathic pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Nervous system
(Guillain-Barre syndrome; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Antibiotics
(aminoglycoside; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(cerebellum, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Movement disorders
(cerebral palsy; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Analgesics
IT Anemia (disease)
IT Aneurysm
IT Arteriosclerosis
IT Cardiovascular agents
IT Diuretics
IT Hypertension
IT Hypothyroidism
IT Meningitis
IT Syphilis
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Heavy metals
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Cardiovascular system
IT Spinal cord
(disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(inner, labyrinthitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, pain from; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)

IT Ear
(otitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(stem, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(thalamus, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(tinnitus; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Injury
(trauma; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 63-36-5D, Salicylate, derivs., biological studies 130-95-0, Quinine 630-08-0, Carbon monoxide, biological studies
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 56105-81-8, (-)-Ketoprofen 56105-81-8D, (-)-Ketoprofen, salts or solvates
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)

L9 ANSWER 48 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:63939 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for the treatment of tinnitus and other disorders using R(-)ketoptofen
INVENTOR(S): Jerussi, Thomas P., Framingham, MA, United States
Rubin, Paul D., Sudbury, MA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Sepracor, Inc., Marlborough, MA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6362227	B1	20020326
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2000-507470		20000222 (9)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1999-122382P	19990302 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: GRANTED
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Criares, Theodore J.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Kim, Jennifer
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Pennie & Edmonds LLP
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 12
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 772
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Methods of treating **neuropathic pain**, tinnitus, and related disorders are disclosed. These methods comprise the administration of optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen. Also disclosed are pharmaceutical compositions useful in the treatment of **neuropathic pain** and tinnitus which comprise optically pure R(-)-ketoprofen.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Nervous system
(Guillain-Barre syndrome; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Antibiotics

(aminoglycoside; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(cerebellum, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Movement disorders
(cerebral palsy; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Analgesics
IT Anemia (disease)
IT Aneurysm
IT Arteriosclerosis
IT Cardiovascular agents
IT Diuretics
IT Hypertension
IT Hypothyroidism
IT Meningitis
IT Syphilis
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Heavy metals
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Cardiovascular system
IT Spinal cord
(disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(inner, labyrinthitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(neuropathy, pain from; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(otitis; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Nerve, disease
(peripheral, injury; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(stem, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Brain
(thalamus, disease; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Ear
(tinnitus; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT Injury
(trauma; compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 63-36-5D, Salicylate, derivs., biological studies 130-95-0, Quinine 630-08-0, Carbon monoxide, biological studies
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)
IT 56105-81-8, (-)-Ketoprofen 56105-81-8D, (-)-Ketoprofen, salts or solvates
(compns. for treatment of neuropathic pain and tinnitus with R-(-)-ketoprofen)

L9 ANSWER 49 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:141355 USPATFULL
TITLE: Polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrices
INVENTOR(S): Goedemoed, Jaap H., Amsterdam, Netherlands
Hennink, Wim E., Waddinxveen, Netherlands
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Osteotech, Inc., Eatontown, NJ, United States (U.S.

corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5980948		19991109
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1996-699896		19960816 (8)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Kulkosky, Peter F.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Banner & Witcoff, Ltd.
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 48
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 18 Drawing Figure(s); 15 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2170
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A composition for delivering a biologically active agent to a host. The composition comprises a product including a biologically active agent encapsulated in a matrix comprising a polyetherester copolymer, such as a polyethylene glycol terephthalate/polybutylene terephthalate copolymer. The polyetherester copolymer protects the biologically active agent (including proteins, peptides, and small drug molecules) from degradation or denaturation, and therefore such copolymers may be employed in a variety of drug delivery systems and vaccines.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
(polyester-; polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrixes)
IT Microspheres (drug delivery systems)
IT Vaccines
(polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrixes)
IT Polyesters, biological studies
(polyoxyalkylene-; polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrixes)
IT 30497-78-0P
(polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrixes)
IT 26780-50-7, Glycolide-lactide copolymer
(polyetherester copolymers as drug delivery matrixes)

L9 ANSWER 50 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1998:17360 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Kanios, David P., Miami, FL, United States
Gentile, Joseph A., Plantation, FL, United States
Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
Sablotsky, Steven, Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5719197		19980217
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-477361		19950607 (8)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-112330, filed on 27 Aug 1993, now patented, Pat. No. US 5446070 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned , said Ser. No. US 1995-477361, filed on 7 Jun 1995 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1993-67001, filed on 26 May 1993 which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1991-671709, filed on 2 Apr 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5300291 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1989-295847, filed on 11 Jan 1989, now patented, Pat. No. US 4994267 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1988-164482, filed on 4 Mar 1988, now patented, Pat. No. US 4814168
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos A.
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 27
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1799
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable bioadhesive carrier, a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a clay, and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Muscarinic receptors
(blocking drugs; topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Nervous system diseases
(dizziness, inhibitors; topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Nervous system agents
(miotics; topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Eye
IT Nervous system agents
(mydriatics; topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Hormones (animal), biological studies
(non-steroidal; topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Solvents
(topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT Adrenoceptor agonists
IT Allergy inhibitors
IT Analgesics
IT Androgens
IT Anti-inflammatory drugs
IT Antiandrogens
IT Antiarrhythmic drugs
IT Anticonvulsants
IT Antidepressants
IT Antidiabetic agents
IT Antiestrogens
IT Antihistamines
IT Antihypertensives
IT Antimalarials
IT Antimicrobial agents
IT Antimigraine drugs
IT Antiparkinsonian agents
IT Antipsychotics
IT Antipyretics
IT Antitumor agents
IT Antiulcer agents
IT Appetite depressants
IT Bentonite, biological studies
IT Calcium channel blockers
IT Cardiotonics
IT Cholinergic agonists
IT Clays, biological studies
IT Coronary vasodilators
IT Decongestants
IT Enzymes, biological studies
IT Estrogens
IT Fungicides
IT Glycols, biological studies
IT Inhalants (drug delivery systems)
IT Mucous membrane
IT Muscarinic antagonists
IT Muscle relaxants

IT Nervous system agents
IT Peptides, biological studies
IT Plasticizers
IT Polyhydric alcohols
IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
IT Resins
IT Skin
IT Spasmolytics
IT Topical drug delivery systems
IT Tranquilizers
IT Vasoconstrictors
IT Vitamins
IT β-Adrenoceptor antagonists
(topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)
IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 50-28-2D, Estradiol, esters 50-70-4, Sorbitol., biological studies 51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-76-6 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 57-63-6, Ethinyl estradiol; 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0, Testosterone; 59-46-1, Procaine 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel 68-96-2, Hydroxyprogesterone 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate; 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone; 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 107-41-5, Hexylene glycol, 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 137-58-6, Lidocaine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 472-54-8, 19-Norprogesterone 474-86-2, Equilin 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 630-56-8, Hydroxyprogesterone caproate 721-50-6, Prilocaine 979-32-8, Estradiol valerate 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone; 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2 7280-37-7, Estropipate 9000-30-0, Guar gum 9000-36-6, Karaya gum 9000-65-1, Tragacanth gum 9000-69-5, Pectin 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 10116-22-0, Demegestone 11138-66-2, Xanthan gum 22916-47-8, Miconazole. 23593-75-1, Clotrimazole. 25265-71-8, Dipropylene glycol 25265-75-2, Butylene glycol 25322-68-3 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol 34184-77-5, Promegestone 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine
(topical pharmaceutical compns. comprising bioadhesive carrier, solvent and clay)

L9 ANSWER 51 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	95:78209 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S):	Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Nover Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5446070		19950829
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-112330		19930827 (8)
DISCLAIMER DATE:	20100810		
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned		
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.		
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Azpuru, Carlos		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Foley & Lardner		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	45		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	2434		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compositions for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and methods of administering the pharmaceutical agents to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Acrylic polymers, biological studies
IT Carbohydrates and Sugars, biological studies
IT Monosaccharides
IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
IT Siloxanes and Silicones, biological studies
(aminolevulinic acid adhesive topical pharmaceuticals)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
(aliphatic, aminolevulinic acid adhesive topical pharmaceuticals)
IT Oligosaccharides
(di-, aminolevulinic acid adhesive topical pharmaceuticals)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, adhesive; aminolevulinic acid adhesive topical pharmaceuticals)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies 57-48-7, Fructose, biological studies 65-85-0, Benzoic acid, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 106-60-5, δ-Aminolevulinic acid 144-62-7, Oxalic acid, biological studies 921-60-8, L-Glucose 9003-27-4, Polyisobutylene 9004-53-9, Dextrin 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological studies 31074-60-9, GMS 1430 63450-14-6, Gelva 788 162731-15-9, Duro-Tak 87-2852
(aminolevulinic acid adhesive topical pharmaceuticals)

L9 ANSWER 52 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:73310 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Organosilane derivatives, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and process for preparing same
INVENTOR(S):	Farkas, Sandor, Budapest, Hungary Foldeak, Sandor, Szeged, Hungary Karpati, Egon, Budapest, Hungary Hegyes, Peter, Szeged, Hungary Kreidl, Janos, Budapest, Hungary Szporny, Laszlo, Budapest, Hungary Czibula, Laszlo, Budapest, Hungary Petofi-Vass, Szilvia, Szeged, Hungary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar RT., Budapest, Hungary (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5340823		19940823
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1992-993139		19921218 (7)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1991-736962, filed on 29 Jul 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5198446		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	HU 1990-4647	19900727

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Chang, Celia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dubno, Herbert, Myers, Jonathan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	811

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A method of treating a mammalian subject for **Parkinson**'s disease or to provide a central muscle relaxant effect, which comprises the step of administering to the mammalian subject in need of the treatment, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the Formula (I) ##STR1## wherein m is 1,2 or 3;

R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 each independently stand for hydrogen, C.sub.1 to

C.sub.4 straight or branched chain alkyl, C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkoxy, C.sub.5 to C.sub.7 cycloalkyl, or halogen; and

B is a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group containing a nitrogen heteroatom, the heterocyclic group being bound through its heterocyclic nitrogen atom to the remainder of the compound, and which can contain one or two additional heteroatoms selected from the group consisting of an oxygen heteroatom, a sulfur heteroatom, and one or two additional nitrogen heteroatoms, which may be as an .dbd.N--, --NH-- or --NR-- group, where R is a C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkyl or C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkycarbonyl group, the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group is unsubstituted or substituted on one of its carbon atoms by C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkyl or C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkoxycarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Muscle relaxants
((heterocyclylalkyl)dimethylbenzylsilanes)

IT 352-11-4, 4-Fluorobenzyl chloride
(Grignard reaction of, with chloro(chloromethyl)dimethylsilane, in preparation of muscle relaxant)

IT 1719-57-9, Chloro(chloromethyl)dimethylsilane
(Grignard reaction of, with fluorobenzyl chloride, in preparation of muscle relaxant)

IT 110-85-0, Piperazine, reactions 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions
110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 123-75-1, Pyrrolidine, reactions
288-32-4, Imidazole, reactions 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 693-98-1, 2-Methylimidazole 5610-49-1, N-Butylpiperazine 15862-72-3
(condensation of, with (chloromethyl)silane derivative, in preparation of muscle relaxant)

IT 5356-99-0 119307-54-9 140944-87-2 140944-88-3 140944-89-4
140944-90-7 140944-91-8 140944-92-9 140944-93-0 140944-94-1
140944-95-2 140944-96-3 140944-97-4 140944-98-5 140944-99-6
140945-00-2 141028-27-5 141028-28-6
(condensation of, with heterocycles, in preparation of central muscle relaxants)

IT 119307-44-7P
(preparation and condensation of, with heterocycles, in preparation of muscle relaxant)

IT 140944-30-5P **140944-31-6P** 140944-32-7P 140944-33-8P
140944-34-9P 140944-35-0P 140944-36-1P 140944-37-2P 140944-38-3P
140944-39-4P 140944-40-7P 140944-41-8P 140944-42-9P 140944-43-0P
140944-44-1P 140944-45-2P 140944-46-3P 140944-47-4P 140944-48-5P
140944-49-6P 140944-50-9P 140944-51-0P 140944-52-1P 140944-53-2P
140944-54-3P 140944-55-4P 140944-56-5P 140944-57-6P 140944-58-7P
140944-59-8P 140944-60-1P 140944-61-2P 140944-62-3P 140944-63-4P
140944-64-5P 140944-65-6P 140944-66-7P 140944-67-8P 140944-68-9P
140944-69-0P 140944-70-3P 140944-71-4P 140944-72-5P 140944-73-6P
140944-74-7P 140944-75-8P 140944-76-9P 140944-77-0P 140944-78-1P
140944-79-2P 140944-80-5P 140944-81-6P 140944-82-7P 140944-83-8P
140944-84-9P 140944-85-0P 140944-86-1P
(preparation of, as central muscle relaxant)

L9 ANSWER 53 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	94:64252 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S):	Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5332576		19940726
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1993-64587		19930521 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Division of Ser. No. US 1991-813196, filed on 23 Dec 1991, now patented, Pat. No. US 5234957 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned		

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Michl, Paul R.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 15
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1195
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a flexible, finite, pharmaceutically acceptable, bioadhesive carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a method of administering the pharmaceutical agent to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
IT Rubber, butadiene-styrene, biological studies
(PSA 578A, transdermal drug delivery system containing)
IT Epoxy resins, biological studies
IT Phenolic resins, biological studies
IT Rubber, natural, biological studies
(transdermal drug delivery system containing)
IT Tackifiers
(transdermal drug delivery systems containing)
IT Petroleum resins
(aliphatic, transdermal drug delivery system containing)
IT Petroleum resins
(aliphatic-aromatic, Exxon 346, Exxon 109A, transdermal drug delivery system containing)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(transdermal, multipolymers and rubbers in)
IT 9003-55-8
(rubber, PSA 578A, transdermal drug delivery system containing)
IT 50-28-2, Estradiol, biological studies 55-63-0, Nitroglycerin
(transdermal delivery system containing)
IT 107-22-2, Glyoxal 1309-48-4, Magnesium oxide, biological studies 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 7789-09-5, Ammonium dichromate 9003-31-0, Polyisoprene 9011-05-6, Urea-formaldehyde resin 24937-78-8, Flexbond 150 26375-31-5, Airflex 416 103018-21-9, Aerotex 3730 122178-22-7, Noven 109A
(transdermal drug delivery system containing)

L9 ANSWER 54 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:65429 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions and methods for topical administration of pharmaceutically active agents
INVENTOR(S): Mantelle, Juan A., Miami, FL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Noven Pharmaceuticals, Inc., Miami, FL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5234957		19930810
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-813196		19911223 (7)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1991-661827, filed on 27 Feb 1991, now abandoned
DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER: Page, Thurman K.
ASSISTANT EXAMINER: Azpuru, Carlos
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Foley & Lardner
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 23
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1218
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB A composition for topical application comprising a therapeutically effective amount of a pharmaceutical agent(s), a flexible, finite, pharmaceutically acceptable, bioadhesive carrier, and a solvent for the pharmaceutical agent(s) in the carrier and a method of administering the

pharmaceutical agent to a mammal are disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Hormones
(nonsteroidal, topical formulation of)
IT Adrenergic agonists
IT Allergy inhibitors
IT Analgesics
IT Antiarrhythmics
IT Antidepressants
IT Antidiabetics and Hypoglycemics
IT Antihistaminics
IT Antihypertensives
IT Antimalarials
IT Antipyretics
IT Appetite depressants
IT Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
IT Cardiotonics
IT Cholinergic agonists
IT Decongestants
IT Fungicides and Fungistats
IT Inflammation inhibitors
IT Miotics
IT Muscle relaxants
IT Mydriatics
IT Neoplasm inhibitors
IT Nervous system agents
IT Psychotropics
IT Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
IT Ulcer inhibitors
IT Vasoconstrictors
IT Peptides, biological studies
IT Vitamins
IT Androgens
IT Enzymes
IT Estrogens
(topical formulation of)
IT Parkinsonism
(treatment of, drugs for, formulation for topical delivery of)
IT Estrogens
(antiestrogens, topical formulation of)
IT Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
(antipsychotics, topical formulation of)
IT Ion channel blockers
(calcium, topical formulation of)
IT Vasodilators
(coronary, topical formulation of)
IT Headache
(migraine, treatment of, drugs for, formulation for topical delivery of)
IT Cholinergic antagonists
(muscarinic, topical formulation of)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
(topical, with high drug concentration, in flexible and finite carrier)
IT Adrenergic antagonists
(β-, topical formulation of)
IT 50-27-1, Estriol 50-28-2, 17β-Estradiol, biological studies
51-98-9, Norethindrone acetate 52-76-6 53-16-7, Estrone, biological studies 56-53-1, Diethylstilbestrol 57-63-6 57-83-0, Progesterone, biological studies 58-18-4, Methyltestosterone 58-22-0, Testosterone 59-46-1, Procaine 68-22-4, Norethindrone 68-23-5, Norethynodrel 68-96-2, 17α-Hydroxyprogesterone 71-58-9, Medroxyprogesterone acetate 72-33-3, Mestranol 76-43-7, Fluoxymesterone 79-64-1, Dimethisterone 85-79-0, Dibucaine 94-09-7, Benzocaine 94-24-6, Tetracaine 96-88-8, Mepivacaine 133-16-4, Chloroprocaine 136-47-0, Tetracaine hydrochloride 137-58-6, Lidocaine 152-62-5, Dydrogesterone 297-76-7, Ethynodiol diacetate 472-54-8, 19-Norpregn-4-ene-3,20-dione 474-86-2, Equilin 536-43-6, Dyclonine hydrochloride 586-60-7, Dyclonine 595-33-5, Megestrol acetate 630-56-8 721-50-6, Prilocaine

979-32-8, 17β-Estradiol valerate 1722-62-9, Mepivacaine hydrochloride 1786-81-8, Prilocaine hydrochloride 1961-77-9, Chlormadinone 5633-18-1, Melengestrol 6533-00-2, Norgestrel 7280-37-7, Estropipate 10116-22-0, Demegestone 18010-40-7, Bupivacaine hydrochloride 34184-77-5, Promegestone 36637-18-0, Etidocaine 38396-39-3, Bupivacaine
(topical formulation of)

L9 ANSWER 55 OF 55 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	93:24922 USPATFULL
TITLE:	Organosilane derivatives, pharmaceutical compositions containing them and process for preparing same
INVENTOR(S):	Farkas, Sandor, Budapest, Hungary Foldeak, Sandor, Szeged, Hungary Karpati, Egon, Budapest, Hungary Hegyes, Peter, Szeged, Hungary Kreidl, Janos, Budapest, Hungary Szporny, Laszlo, Budapest, Hungary Czibula, Laszlo, Budapest, Hungary Petofi-Vass, Szilvia, Szeged, Hungary
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Richter Gedeon Vegyeszeti Gyar RT., Budapest, Hungary (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5198446		19930330	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1991-736962		19910729	(7)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	HU 1990-4647	19900727

DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Ivy, C. Warren
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Chang, Celia
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Dubno, Herbert, Myers, Jonathan
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	3
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1
LINE COUNT:	793

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A method of treating a mammalian subject for **Parkinson**'s disease or to provide a central muscle relaxant effect, which comprises the step of administering to the mammalian subject in need of the treatment, a therapeutically effective amount of a compound of the Formula (I) ##STR1## wherein m is 1,2 or 3;

R.sub.1 and R.sub.2 each independently stand for hydrogen, C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 straight or branched chain alkyl, C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkoxy, C.sub.5 to C.sub.7 cycloalkyl, or halogen; and

B is a 5- or 6-membered saturated or unsaturated heterocyclic group containing a nitrogen heteroatom, the heterocyclic group being bound through its heterocyclic nitrogen atom to the remainder of the compound, and which can contain one or two additional heteroatoms selected form the group consisting of an oxygen heteroatom, a sulfur heteroatom, and one or two additional nitrogen heteroatoms, which may be as an .dbd.N--, --NH-- or --NR-- group, where R is a C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkyl or C.sub.1 to C.sub.5 alkycarbonyl group, the nitrogen-containing heterocyclic group is unsubstituted or substituted on one of its carbon atoms by C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkyl or C.sub.1 to C.sub.4 alkoxycarbonyl; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

IT Muscle relaxants
((heterocyclylalkyl)dimethylbenzylsilanes)

IT 352-11-4, 4-Fluorobenzyl chloride
(Grignard reaction of, with chloro(chloromethyl)dimethylsilane, in preparation of muscle relaxant)

IT 1719-57-9, Chloro(chloromethyl)dimethylsilane

(Grignard reaction of, with fluorobenzyl chloride, in preparation of muscle relaxant)
IT 110-85-0, Piperazine, reactions 110-89-4, Piperidine, reactions
110-91-8, Morpholine, reactions 123-75-1, Pyrrolidine, reactions
288-32-4, Imidazole, reactions 288-88-0, 1H-1,2,4-Triazole 693-98-1,
2-Methylimidazole 5610-49-1, N-Butylpiperazine 15862-72-3
(condensation of, with (chloromethyl)silane derivative, in preparation of muscle relaxant)
IT 5356-99-0 119307-54-9 140944-87-2 140944-88-3 140944-89-4
140944-90-7 140944-91-8 140944-92-9 140944-93-0 140944-94-1
140944-95-2 140944-96-3 140944-97-4 140944-98-5 140944-99-6
140945-00-2 141028-27-5 141028-28-6
(condensation of, with heterocycles, in preparation of central muscle relaxants)
IT 119307-44-7P
(preparation and condensation of, with heterocycles, in preparation of muscle relaxant)
IT 140944-30-5P **140944-31-6P** 140944-32-7P 140944-33-8P
140944-34-9P 140944-35-0P 140944-36-1P 140944-37-2P 140944-38-3P
140944-39-4P 140944-40-7P 140944-41-8P 140944-42-9P 140944-43-0P
140944-44-1P 140944-45-2P 140944-46-3P 140944-47-4P 140944-48-5P
140944-49-6P 140944-50-9P 140944-51-0P 140944-52-1P 140944-53-2P
140944-54-3P 140944-55-4P 140944-56-5P 140944-57-6P 140944-58-7P
140944-59-8P 140944-60-1P 140944-61-2P 140944-62-3P 140944-63-4P
140944-64-5P 140944-65-6P 140944-66-7P 140944-67-8P 140944-68-9P
140944-69-0P 140944-70-3P 140944-71-4P 140944-72-5P 140944-73-6P
140944-74-7P 140944-75-8P 140944-76-9P 140944-77-0P 140944-78-1P
140944-79-2P 140944-80-5P 140944-81-6P 140944-82-7P 140944-83-8P
140944-84-9P 140944-85-0P 140944-86-1P
(preparation of, as central muscle relaxant)

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:35:08 ON 25 APR 2006)

FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR 2006
L1 410 S 150812-12-7/RN OR RETIGABINE
L2 1089 S EPERISONE OR SILPERISONE OR 163437-00-1/RN OR 140944-31-6/RN
L3 30 S MYDETONE OR MYDETON OR NSC 107321
L4 1099 S L2 OR L3
L5 181 S L4 AND PAIN
L6 84 S L1 AND PAIN
L7 163 DUP REM L5 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8 163 FOCUS L7 1-
L9 55 S L8 AND (NEURALGIA OR NEUROPATHIC OR ARTHRITIS OR ARTHROSIS O

=> dup rem l6
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L10 63 DUP REM L6 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-63

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:54662 USPATFULL
TITLE: Prodrugs containing novel bio-cleavable linkers
INVENTOR(S): Satyam, Apparao, Mumbai, INDIA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006046967	A1	20060302
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-213396	A1	20050826 (11)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	IN 2005-7792005	20050701
	US 2004-604632P	20040826 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Sreenivasarao Vepachedu, 1230 Georgetown Way, Vernon Hills, IL, 60061, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 30
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4813
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The invention provides the compounds of formula (I) or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof. The invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising one or more compounds of formula I or intermediates thereof and one more of pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, vehicles or diluents. The invention further provides methods of preparation and methods of use of prodrugs including NO-releasing prodrugs, double prodrugs and mutual prodrugs comprising the compounds of formula I.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:40294 USPATFULL
TITLE: Organ preconditioning, arrest, protection, preservation and recovery
INVENTOR(S): Dobson, Geoffrey Philip, Queensland, AUSTRALIA
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Global Cardiac Solutions Pty Ltd, Wulguru, AUSTRALIA, 4811 (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2006034941	A1	20060216	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-539222	A1	20031222	(10)
	WO 2003-AU1711		20031222	
			20050617	PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-60436175	20021223
	AU 2003-2003900296	20030123
	AU 2003-2003903127	20030620

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 21
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1-25
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 35 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 4190
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a method for reducing electrical disturbance of a cell's resting membrane potential comprising administering an effective amount of a composition comprising an effective amount of a local anaesthetic and of one or more of a potassium channel opener, adenosine receptor agonist, an anti-adrenergic, a calcium antagonist, an opioid, an NO donor and a sodium hydrogen exchange inhibitor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006:16435 USPATFULL
TITLE: 1,2,4-Triaminobenzene derivatives useful for treating disorders of the central nervous system
INVENTOR(S): Rottlander, Mario, Greve, DENMARK
Ritzen, Andreas, Vanlose, DENMARK
Norgaard, Morten Bang, Lyngby, DENMARK
Khanzhin, Nikolay, Frederiksberg, DENMARK
Tornoe, Christian Wenzel, Kobenhavn S, DENMARK

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2006014822 A1 20060119
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2003-540075 A1 20031218 (10)
WO 2003-DK906 20031218
20050622 PCT 371 date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 2002-2012	20021227
	US 2003-436697P	20021227 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: LUNDBECK RESEARCH USA, INC., ATTENTION: STEPHEN G. KALINCHAK, LEGAL, 215 COLLEGE ROAD, PARAMUS, NJ, 07652, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2431
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention concerns 1,2,4-triaminobenzene derivatives of the general formula I or pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof and the use thereof.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2006130554 EMBASE
TITLE: British Pharmacological Society - Winter meeting 2005. 19-22 December 2005, London, UK.
AUTHOR: Salt T.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T.E. Salt, University College London, Institute of Ophthalmology, Department of Visual Science, 11-43 Bath Street, London EC1V 9EL, United Kingdom. t.salt@ucl.ac.uk
SOURCE: IDrugs, (2006) Vol. 9, No. 3, pp. 161-164. .
ISSN: 1369-7056 CODEN: IDRUFN
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Mar 2006
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2006
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:371026 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:404278
TITLE: Combination of **retigabine** and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing agents for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Germany
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655	20031205
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,

GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10349729 A 20031023
US 2003-727655 A 20031205
US 2003-727658 A 20031205
DE 2003-10359336 A 20031216

AB The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of **retigabine** and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pain** which is accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:395097 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:435800
TITLE: Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing active compounds for treating **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher, Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xcel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655	20031205
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658	20031205
DE 10359336	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359336	20031216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: DE 2003-10349729 A 20031023
US 2003-727655 A 20031205
US 2003-727658 A 20031205
DE 2003-10359336 A 20031216

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating **pains** which are accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.
REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 7 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:287567 USPATFULL
TITLE: Derivatives of N-phenylanthranilic acid and 2-benzimidazolone as potassium channel and/or neuron activity modulators
INVENTOR(S): Attali, Bernard, Rechovot, ISRAEL
Peretz, Asher, Givataim, ISRAEL
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Ramot At Tel Aviv University Ltd. (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005250833	A1	20051110
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2005-110669	A1	20050421 (11)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 2003-IL855, filed on 21 Oct 2003, UNKNOWN

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-419525P	20021021 (60)
	US 2005-654448P	20050222 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Martin MOYNIHAN, c/o ANTHONY CASTORINA, SUITE 207, 2001 JEFFERSON DAVIS HIGHWAY, ARLINGTON, VA, 22202, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 70
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 31 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 3172
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds, compositions and methods are provided which are useful in the treatment of conditions such as central or peripheral nervous system disorders through the modulation of potassium ion flux through voltage-dependent potassium channels and/or depressing cortical and/or peripheral neuron activity are disclosed. Novel derivatives of N-phenylanthranilic acid are also disclosed.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 8 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:104540 USPATFULL
TITLE: Potassium channel mediated delivery of agents through the blood-brain barrier
INVENTOR(S): Black, Keith L., Los Angeles, CA, UNITED STATES
Ningaraj, Nagendra S., Brentwood, TN, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Cedars-Sinai Medical Center (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005089473	A1	20050428
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-938674	A1	20040910 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2004-548636P	20040227 (60)
	US 2003-528440P	20031210 (60)
	US 2003-502159P	20030910 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: KING & SPALDING LLP, 191 PEACHTREE STREET, N.E., ATLANTA, GA, 30303-1763, US
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 65
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 21 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 6783
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention includes pharmaceutical compositions, methods and kits for the treatment or diagnosis of a malignant tumors, including brain tumors, and diseases or disorders characterized by abnormal brain tissue.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 9 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:69682 USPATFULL
TITLE: Fused ring heterocycles as potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): McNaughton-Smith, Grant Andrew, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES

Amato, George Salvatore, Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
Thomas, James Barnwell, JR., Efland, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Icagen, Inc., Durham, NC (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005059823	A1	20050317	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-937958	A1	20040910	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-502109P	20030910	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 49
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 13 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 2153
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds, compositions and methods are provided which are useful in the treatment of diseases through the modulation of potassium ion flux through voltage-dependent potassium channels. More particularly, the invention provides quinazolinone, compositions and methods that are useful in the treatment of central or peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., migraine, ataxia, Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorders, trigeminal neuralgia, spasticity, mood disorders, brain tumors, psychotic disorders, myokymia, seizures, epilepsy, hearing and vision loss, Alzheimer's disease, age-related memory loss, learning deficiencies, anxiety and motor neuron diseases, maintaining bladder control or treating urinary incontinence) and as neuroprotective agents (e.g., to prevent stroke and the like) by modulating potassium channels associated with the onset or recurrence of the indicated conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 10 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:44329 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods and materials for the treatment of **pain** comprising opioid antagonists
INVENTOR(S): Burns, Lindsay H., San Francisco, CA, UNITED STATES
Schoenhard, Grant L., San Carlos, CA, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2005038062	A1	20050217	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-825257	A1	20040414	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-463004P	20030414	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Janet M. McNicholas, Ph.D., McAndrews, Held & Malloy, Ltd., 34th Floor, 500 West Madison Street, Chicago, IL, 60661
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 272
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2752
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Methods and compositions for treating subjects with **pain**, including neuropathic **pain**, using opioid antagonists or combinations of opioid antagonists and opioid agonists, including, for example, wherein the amount of an opioid antagonist enhances the neuropathic **pain**-alleviating potency of an opioid agonist.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 11 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005371994 EMBASE
TITLE: Antiepileptics and the treatment of neuropathic **pain**: Evidence from animal models.
AUTHOR: Blackburn-Munro G.; Erichsen H.K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: G. Blackburn-Munro, Department of Pharmacology, NeuroSearch A/S, Pederstrupvej 93, DK-2750 Ballerup, Denmark. gbm@neurosearch.dk
SOURCE: Current Pharmaceutical Design, (2005) Vol. 11, No. 23, pp. 2961-2976. .
Refs: 211
ISSN: 1381-6128 CODEN: CPDEFP
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 9 Sep 2005
Last Updated on STN: 9 Sep 2005

AB Neuropathic **pain** is characterised by both positive (hyperalgesia and allodynia) and negative (sensory deficits) symptoms and remains intractable to many commonly used analgesics. Antiepileptics are increasingly utilised in the treatment of neuropathic **pain**. This class of drugs works via three major mechanisms of action in order to dampen neuronal hyperexcitability within the central nervous system: potentiation of GABA transmission, reduction of glutamate-mediated excitatory transmission, and block of voltage-activated ion channels. The latter mechanism of action in particular, is exemplified by the success of the newer generation of antiepileptics such as lamotrigine and gabapentin in the clinical treatment of neuropathic **pain** symptoms. In the current review article, we will examine in detail, the antinociceptive effects of a diverse range of antiepileptics as tested in animal models of nerve injury. Where appropriate, we will compare these findings with their analgesic efficacy in the clinical treatment of neuropathic **pain**. .COPYRGT. 2005 Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.

L10 ANSWER 12 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:311504 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 142:423370
TITLE: Meclofenamic acid and diclofenac, novel templates of KCNQ2/Q3 potassium channel openers, depress cortical neuron activity and exhibit anticonvulsant properties
AUTHOR(S): Peretz, Asher; Degani, Nurit; Nachman, Rachel; Uziyel, Yael; Gibor, Gilad; Shabat, Doron; Attali, Bernard
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Physiology and Pharmacology, Sackler Faculty of Medical Sciences, Tel Aviv University, Tel Aviv-Jaffa, Israel
SOURCE: Molecular Pharmacology (2005), 67(4), 1053-1066
CODEN: MOPMA3; ISSN: 0026-895X
PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB The voltage-dependent M-type potassium current (M-current) plays a major role in controlling brain excitability by stabilizing the membrane potential and acting as a brake for neuronal firing. The KCNQ2/Q3 heteromeric channel complex was identified as the mol. correlate of the M-current. Furthermore, the KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 channel α subunits are mutated in families with benign familial neonatal convulsions, a neonatal form of epilepsy. Enhancement of KCNQ2/Q3 potassium currents may provide an important target for antiepileptic drug development. Here, we show that meclofenamic acid (meclofenamate) and diclofenac, two related mols. previously used as anti-inflammatory drugs, act as novel KCNQ2/Q3 channel openers. Extracellular application of meclofenamate (EC50 = 25 μM) and diclofenac (EC50 = 2.6 μM) resulted in the activation of KCNQ2/Q3 K+ currents, heterologously expressed in Chinese hamster ovary cells. Both

openers activated KCNQ2/Q3 channels by causing a hyperpolarizing shift of the voltage activation curve (-23 and -15 mV, resp.) and by markedly slowing the deactivation kinetics. The effects of the drugs were stronger on KCNQ2 than on KCNQ3 channel α subunits. In contrast, they did not enhance KCNQ1 K+ currents. Both openers increased KCNQ2/Q3 current amplitude at physiol. relevant potentials and led to hyperpolarization of the resting membrane potential. In cultured cortical neurons, meclofenamate and diclofenac enhanced the M-current and reduced evoked and spontaneous action potentials, whereas in vivo diclofenac exhibited an anticonvulsant activity (ED50 = 43 mg/kg). These compds. potentially constitute novel drug templates for the treatment of neuronal hyperexcitability including epilepsy, migraine, or neuropathic **pain**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 43 THERE ARE 43 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 13 OF 63 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005292868 EMBASE
TITLE: A potassium channel, the M-channel, as a therapeutic target.
AUTHOR: Surti T.S.; Jan L.Y.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L.Y. Jan, Howard Hughes Medical Institute, Department of Physiology, University of California San Francisco, 1550 4th Street, San Francisco, CA 94143-0725, United States. gkw@itsa.ucsf.edu
SOURCE: Current Opinion in Investigational Drugs, (2005) Vol. 6, No. 7, pp. 704-711. .
Refs: 68
ISSN: 1472-4472 CODEN: CIDREE
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2005

AB Compounds that stimulate or inhibit M-channels (ie, voltage-gated potassium channels formed by KCNQ2, KCNQ3 and KCNQ5) have been evaluated in clinical trials for epilepsy, stroke and Alzheimer's disease. The importance of M-channel function in reducing neuronal excitability is underscored by the finding that KCNQ2/3 mutations causing mild reduction of M-channel activity are linked to neonatal epilepsy. M-channel openers decrease the hyperexcitability responsible for epileptic seizures, neuropathic **pain** and migraine. Conversely, M-channel blockers may enhance cognitive functions. The M-channel has thus emerged as a promising target for treating epilepsy, stroke, migraine, **pain**, dementia, anxiety and bipolar disorder. .COPYRGT. The Thomson Corporation.

L10 ANSWER 14 OF 63 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005100568 EMBASE
TITLE: Recent developments on KCNQ potassium channel openers.
AUTHOR: Wu Y.-J.; Dworetzky S.I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Y.-J. Wu, Department of Neuroscience Chemistry, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical, Research Institute, 5 Research Parkway, Wallingford, CT 06492, United States. yong-jin.wu@bms.com
SOURCE: Current Medicinal Chemistry, (2005) Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 453-460. .
Refs: 56
ISSN: 0929-8673 CODEN: CMCHE7
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review

FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Mar 2005
Last Updated on STN: 17 Mar 2005

AB During the past five years, several members of the KCNQ potassium channel gene family have been identified with a high degree of CNS specificity. Within the KCNQ family, the combination of the KCNQ2/KCNQ3 proteins, and the KCNQ5/KCNQ3 arrangement has been identified as the molecular correlates of the different M-currents. Several lines of evidence are emerging demonstrating the importance of these channels in regulating neuronal excitability; for example, determination of the excitability threshold, firing properties, and responsiveness of neurons to synaptic inputs. Recent studies have shown that KCNQ openers have potential for the treatment of several CNS disorders characterized by neuronal hyperexcitability, such as migraine, epilepsy and neuropathic **pain** . This article reviews the recent developments of KCNQ potassium channel openers. .COPYRGT. 2005 Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.

L10 ANSWER 15 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005458642 EMBASE
TITLE: **Retigabine**: A novel anticonvulsant drug.
AUTHOR: Anand I.S.; Shah J.S.; Patel S.K.; Patel C.N.
CORPORATE SOURCE: I.S. Anand, Department of Pharmacology, Shri Sarvajanik Pharmacy College, Near Arvind Baug, Mehsana - 384 001, Gujarat State, India. inderlilly@yahoo.com
SOURCE: Indian Journal of Pharmacology, (2005) Vol. 37, No. 5, pp. 340-341. .
Refs: 19
ISSN: 0253-7613 CODEN: INJPD2
COUNTRY: India
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; (Short Survey)
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
052 Toxicology
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Nov 2005
Last Updated on STN: 3 Nov 2005
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L10 ANSWER 16 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005176416 EMBASE
TITLE: Understanding neuropathic **pain**.
AUTHOR: Zieglgansberger W.; Berthele A.; Tolle T.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. W. Zieglgansberger, Dept. of Clinical Neuropharmacology, Max Planck Institute of Psychiatry, Kraepelinstrasse 2, 80804 Munich, Germany. wzg@mpipsykl.mpg.de
SOURCE: CNS Spectrums, (2005) Vol. 10, No. 4, pp. 298-308. .
Refs: 90
ISSN: 1092-8529 CODEN: CNSPFH
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 2 Jun 2005
Last Updated on STN: 2 Jun 2005

AB Neuropathic **pain** is defined as a chronic **pain** condition that occurs or persists after a primary lesion or dysfunction of

the peripheral or central nervous system. Traumatic injury of peripheral nerves also increases the excitability of nociceptors in and around nerve crunks and involves components released from nerve terminals (neurogenic inflammation) and immunological and vascular components from cells resident within or recruited into the affected area. Action potentials generated in nociceptors and injured nerve fibers release excitatory neurotransmitters at their synaptic terminals such as L-glutamate and substance P and trigger cellular events in the central nervous system that extend over different time frames. Short-term alterations of neuronal excitability, reflected for example in rapid changes of neuronal discharge activity, are sensitive to conventional analgesics, and do not commonly involve alterations in activity-dependent gene expression. Novel compounds and new regimens for drug treatment to influence activity-dependent long-term changes in **pain** transducing and suppressive systems (**pain** matrix) are emerging.

L10 ANSWER 17 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:603095 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:126615
TITLE: Anxiolytic effects of maxipost (BMS-204352) and **retigabine** via activation of neuronal Kv7 channels
AUTHOR(S): Korsgaard, M. P. G.; Hartz, B. P.; Brown, W. D.; Ahring, P. K.; Strobaek, D.; Mirza, N. R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NeuroSearch A/S, Ballerup, Den.
SOURCE: Journal of Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics (2005), 314(1), 282-292
CODEN: JPETAB; ISSN: 0022-3565
PUBLISHER: American Society for Pharmacology and Experimental Therapeutics
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Neuronal Kv7 channels are recognized as potential drug targets for treating hyperexcitability disorders such as **pain**, epilepsy, and mania. Hyperactivity of the amygdala has been described in clin. and preclin. studies of anxiety, and therefore, neuronal Kv7 channels may be a relevant target for this indication. In patch-clamp electrophysiol. on cell lines expressing Kv7 channel subtypes, Maxipost (BMS-204352) exerted pos. modulation of all neuronal Kv7 channels, whereas its R-enantiomer was a neg. modulator. By contrast, at the Kv7.1 and the large conductance Ca2+-activated potassium channels, the two enantiomers showed the same effect, namely, neg. and pos. modulation at the two channels, resp. At GABAA receptors ($\alpha1\beta2\gamma2s$ and $\alpha2\beta2\gamma2s$) expressed in Xenopus oocytes, BMS-204352 was a neg. modulator, and the R-enantiomer was a pos. modulator. The observation that the S- and R-forms exhibited opposing effects on neuronal Kv7 channel subtypes allowed us to assess the potential role of Kv7 channels in anxiety. In vivo, BMS-204352 (3-30 mg/kg) was anxiolytic in the mouse zero maze and marble burying models of anxiety, with the effect in the burying model antagonized by the R-enantiomer (3 mg/kg). Likewise, the pos. Kv7 channel modulator **retigabine** was anxiolytic in both models, and its effect in the burying model was blocked by the Kv7 channel inhibitor 10,10-bis-pyridin-4-ylmethyl-10H-anthracen-9-one (XE-991) (1 mg/kg). Doses at which BMS-204352 and **retigabine** induce anxiolysis could be dissociated from effects on sedation or memory impairment. In conclusion, these in vitro and in vivo studies provide compelling evidence that neuronal Kv7 channels are a target for developing novel anxiolytics.
REFERENCE COUNT: 51 THERE ARE 51 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 18 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005123422 EMBASE
TITLE: Gateways to Clinical Trials: January/February 2005.
AUTHOR: Bayes M.; Rabasseda X.; Prous J.R.
SOURCE: Methods and Findings in Experimental and Clinical Pharmacology, (2005) Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 49-77. .
Refs: 162
ISSN: 0379-0355 CODEN: MFEPDX

COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 31 Mar 2005
Last Updated on STN: 31 Mar 2005

AB Gateways to Clinical Trials is a guide to the most recent clinical trials reported in current literature and congresses. The data in the following tables have been retrieved from the Clinical Trials Knowledge Area of Prous Science Integrity®, the drug discovery and development portal, http://integrity. prous.com. This issue focuses on the following selection of drugs: [188Re]-HDD; A-179578, adalimumab, AK-602, albumin interferon alfa, alfimeprase, amelubant, anakinra, anti-CD2 MAb, APD-356, aripiprazole, atvogen; Bimatoprost, bimosiamose, BLP-25, brivaracetam; Caspofungin acetate, cilansetron, CMV vaccine (bivalent), conivaptan hydro chloride, Cypher; Darbepoetin alfa, darifenacin hydrobromide, D-D4FC, decitabine, dnaJP1, doranidazole, dronedarone hydrochloride; Efalizumab, efaproxiral sodium, emtricitabine, Endeavor, entecavir, erlotinib hydrochloride, escitalopram oxalate, etoricoxib, etravirine, ezetimibe; Fampridine, fenretinide, ferumoxtran-10, forodesine hydrochloride; Gantacurium chloride, gemifloxacin mesilate, Glyminox, GW-501516; HBV-ISS, hepavir B, human insulin, HuMax-CD20, hyaluronic acid, HyCAMP; Icatibant, IDEA-070, IGN-311, imatinib mesylate, insulin detemir, insulin glargine, insulin glulisine; Lapatinib, lasofoxifene tartrate, LB-80380, liarozolefumarate, liposome encapsulated doxorubicin, lumiracoxib, LY-570310; MC-1, melatonin, merimepodib, metanicotine, midostaurin; Natalizumab, nicotine conjugate vaccine, NYVAC-HIV C; Patupilone, peginterferon alfa-2a, peginterferon alfa-2b, peginterferon alfa-2b/ribavirin, pelitinib, Peru-15, pexelizumab, PHP, pimecrolimus, prednisolone sodium metasulfobenzoate; Recombinant α(1)-antitrypsin (AAT), **retigabine**, rHA influenza vaccine, rifalazil, rofecoxib, rosiglitazone maleate/Metformin hydrochloride, rostaporfin, rosuvastatin calcium, rubitecan; Selenite sodium, semilente insulin, SMP-797, sorafenib; Talampanel, tenofovir disoproxil fumarate, TER-199, tiotropium bromide, torcetrapib, treprostinil sodium, TTA; ValboroPro, valdecoxib, val-mCyd, valtorcitabine dihydrochloride: XP-828L.

L10 ANSWER 19 OF 63 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005300056 EMBASE
TITLE: Overactive urinary bladder: Targeting sensory pathways.
AUTHOR: Lecci A.; Maggi C.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A. Lecci, Clinical Research Dept. Menarini Ricerche, Via Sette Santi 1, 50131 Florence, Italy. alecci@menarini-ricerche.it
SOURCE: Drug Discovery Today: Therapeutic Strategies, (2005) Vol. 2, No. 1, pp. 15-23. .
Refs: 48
ISSN: 1740-6773
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 1740-6773(05)00013-6
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
028 Urology and Nephrology
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Jul 2005
Last Updated on STN: 21 Jul 2005

AB Capsaicin and related compounds can exert a therapeutic benefit in patients with neurogenic bladder hyper-reflexia and other micturition disturbances. Modulation can be achieved by drugs acting at several levels of the micturition pathway. At the peripheral level, drugs might modulate sensory inputs arising from the bladder by acting directly not

only on afferent neurons but also on other kinds of cells. Sensory modulation can be achieved through drugs acting on receptors or ion channels. Targeting either can be effective strategies to treat bladder overactivity. .COPYRGT. 2005 Elsevier Ltd. All rights reserved.

L10 ANSWER 20 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005:461606 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 143:37850
TITLE: **Retigabine**: chemical synthesis to clinical application
AUTHOR(S): Blackburn-Munro, G.; Dalby-Brown, W.; Mirza, N. R.; Mikkelsen, J. D.; Blackburn-Munro, R. E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NeuroSearch A/S, Ballerup, Den.
SOURCE: CNS Drug Reviews (2005), 11(1), 1-20
CODEN: CDREFB; ISSN: 1080-563X
PUBLISHER: Neva Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. **Retigabine** [D23129; N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl)carbamic acid Et ester] is an antiepileptic drug with a recently described novel mechanism of action that involves opening of neuronal KV7.2-7.5 (formerly KCNQ2-5) voltage-activated K+ channels. These channels (primarily KV7.2/7.3) enable generation of the M-current, a subthreshold K+ current that serves to stabilize the membrane potential and control neuronal excitability. In this regard, **retigabine** has been shown to have a broad-spectrum of activity in animal models of elec.-induced (amygdala-kindling, maximal electroshock) and chemical-induced (pentylenetetrazole, picrotoxin, NMDA) epileptic seizures. These encouraging results suggest that **retigabine** may also prove useful in the treatment of other diseases associated with neuronal hyperexcitability. Neuropathic **pain** conditions are characterized by pathol. changes in sensory pathways, which favor action potential generation and enhanced **pain** transmission. Although sometimes difficult to treat with conventional analgesics, antiepileptics can relieve some symptoms of neuropathic **pain**. A number of recent studies have reported that **retigabine** can relieve **pain** -like behaviors (hyperalgesia and allodynia) in animal models of neuropathic **pain**. Neuronal activation within several key structures within the CNS can also be observed in various animal models of anxiety. Moreover, amygdala-kindled rats, which have a lowered threshold for neuronal activation, also display enhanced anxiety-like responses. **Retigabine** dose-dependently reduces unconditioned anxiety-like behaviors when assessed in the mouse marble burying test and zero maze. Early clin. studies have indicated that **retigabine** is rapidly absorbed and distributed, and is resistant to first pass metabolism Tolerability is good in humans when titrated up to its therapeutic dose range (600-1200 mg/day). No tolerance, dependence or withdrawal potential has been reported, although adverse effects can include mild dizziness, headache, nausea and somnolence. Thus, **retigabine** may prove to be useful in the treatment of a diverse range of disease states in which neuronal hyperexcitability is a common underlying factor.
REFERENCE COUNT: 101 THERE ARE 101 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 21 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005066140 EMBASE
TITLE: Anticonvulsant agents.
AUTHOR: Malawska B.
CORPORATE SOURCE: B. Malawska, Jagiellonian University, Medical College, Dept. of Physicochem. Drug Analysis, Medyczna 9, 30-688 Krakow, Poland
SOURCE: Current Topics in Medicinal Chemistry, (2005) Vol. 5, No. 1, pp. 1-2. .
ISSN: 1568-0266 CODEN: CTMCCL
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Editorial
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery

029 Clinical Biochemistry
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 24 Feb 2005
Last Updated on STN: 24 Feb 2005
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L10 ANSWER 22 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:292714 USPATFULL
TITLE: Compositions of a cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor and a potassium ion channel modulator for the treatment of **pain**, inflammation or inflammation mediated disorders
INVENTOR(S): Stephenson, Diane T., Groton, CT, UNITED STATES
Taylor, Duncan P., Bridgewater, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmacia Corporation (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004229803	A1	20041118	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2004-828734	A1	20040421	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2003-465068P	20030424	(60)
	US 2003-464775P	20030423	(60)
	US 2003-464609P	20030422	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: SENNIGER POWERS LEAVITT AND ROEDEL, ONE METROPOLITAN SQUARE, 16TH FLOOR, ST LOUIS, MO, 63102
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 38
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 3986
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides compositions and methods for the treatment of **pain**, inflammation or inflammation mediated disorders in a subject. More particularly, the invention provides a combination therapy for the treatment of **pain**, inflammation or inflammation mediated disorders comprising the administration to a subject of a potassium ion channel modulator in combination with a cyclooxygenase-2 selective inhibitor.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 23 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:255194 USPATFULL
TITLE: Quinazolinones as potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): McNaughton-Smith, Grant A., Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES
Thomas, James B., JR., Efland, NC, UNITED STATES
Amato, George S., Cary, NC, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ICAgen, Inc., Durham, NC (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004198724	A1	20041007	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-746205	A1	20031223	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-436145P	20021223	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 32
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 9 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1550
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Compounds, compositions and methods are provided which are useful in the treatment of diseases through the modulation of potassium ion flux through voltage-dependent potassium channels. More particularly, the invention provides quinazolinone, compositions and methods that are useful in the treatment of central or peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., migraine, ataxia, Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorders, trigeminal neuralgia, spasticity, mood disorders, brain tumors, psychotic disorders, myokymia, seizures, epilepsy, hearing and vision loss, Alzheimer's disease, age-related memory loss, learning deficiencies, anxiety and motor neuron diseases) and as neuroprotective agents (e.g., to prevent stroke and the like) by modulating potassium channels associated with the onset or recurrence of the indicated conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 24 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:190628 USPATFULL
TITLE: 2-aryl thiazole derivatives as KCNQ modulators
INVENTOR(S): Boy, Kenneth M., Durham, CT, UNITED STATES
Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Guernon, Jason M., Hamden, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004147401	A1	20040729	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-731854	A1	20031209	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-435970P	20021220	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 17
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 2064
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel 2-arylthiazole derivatives of Formula I are described which are openers of KCNQ potassium channels and are useful in the treatment of disorders that are responsive to the opening of the KCNQ potassium channels, including **pain** and migraine. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 25 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:179098 USPATFULL
TITLE: Aminoalkyl thiazole derivatives as KCNQ modulators
INVENTOR(S): Boy, Kenneth M., Durham, CT, UNITED STATES
Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004138268	A1	20040715	
	US 6933308	B2	20050823	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-730781	A1	20031209	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-435971P	20021220	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT

DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1292
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Novel aminoalkylthiazole derivatives of Formula I are described which are openers of KCNQ potassium channels and are useful in the treatment of disorders responsive to the opening of the KCNQ potassium channels, including **pain** and migraine. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 26 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:159203 USPATFULL
TITLE: 1-aryl-2-hydroxyethyl amides as potassium channel openers
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Sun, Li-Qiang, Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES
He, Huan, Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
L'Heureux, Alexandre, Longueuil, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004122007	A1	20040624	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719465	A1	20031121	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-428338P	20021122 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1584
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel aryl hydroxyethyl amides and related derivatives having the general Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6, R.sup.7 and A are as defined in the specification, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which are openers or activators of KCNQ potassium channels. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said aryl hydroxyethyl amides and to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine or a migraine attack, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, acute and chronic **pain** and anxiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 27 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:145092 USPATFULL
TITLE: 3-(Pyridinyl-piperazin-1-yl)-phenylethyl amides as potassium channel openers
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Sun, Li-Qiang, Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Jie, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004110765	A1	20040610	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719188	A1	20031121	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-428354P	20021122 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 718
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides piperazinyl phenylethyl amides and related derivatives having the general Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6, A and B are as defined in the specification, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which are openers or activators of KCNQ potassium channels. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said piperazinyl phenylethyl amides and to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine or a migraine attack, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, acute and chronic **pain**, and anxiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 28 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:145081 USPATFULL
TITLE: Arylcyclopropylcarboxylic amides as potassium channel openers
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Sun, Li-Qiang, Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES
L'Heureux, Alexandre, Longueuil, CANADA

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004110754	A1	20040610	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719184	A1	20031121	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-428337P	20021122	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1409
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention provides novel arylcyclopropylcarboxylic amides and related derivatives having the general Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R, R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6 and R.sup.7 are as defined in the specification, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which are openers or activators of KCNQ potassium channels. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said arylcyclopropylcarboxylic amides and to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine or a migraine attack, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, acute and chronic **pain** and anxiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 29 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:139445 USPATFULL
TITLE: 3-Heterocyclic benzylamide derivatives as potassium channel openers
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
L'Heureux, Alexandre, Longueuil, CANADA
He, Huan, Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004106621	A1	20040603	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719187	A1	20031121	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-428353P	20021122 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1337
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides novel 3-heterocyclic benzylamides and related derivatives having the general Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6, A and Het are as defined in the specification, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which are openers or activators of KCNQ potassium channels. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said novel 3-heterocyclic benzylamides and to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine or a migraine attack, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, acute and chronic **pain** and anxiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 30 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:133912 USPATFULL
TITLE: Pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl and pyrazinyl amides as potassium channel openers
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Sun, Li-Qiang, Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Jie, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
He, Huan, Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004102449	A1	20040527	
	US 6900210	B2	20050531	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-719538	A1	20031121	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2002-428352P	20021122 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 8
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1589
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB The present invention provides novel heterocyclic amides and related derivatives having the general Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4, R.sup.5, R.sup.6, A, B and Z are as defined in the specification, or a nontoxic pharmaceutically acceptable salt, solvate or hydrate thereof which are openers or activators of KCNQ potassium channels. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising said heterocyclic amides and to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine or a migraine attack, bipolar disorders, epilepsy, acute and chronic **pain** and anxiety.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 31 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:39407 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods for treating hyperactive gastric motility
INVENTOR(S): Argentieri, Thomas M., Yardley, PA, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, Madison, NJ, UNITED STATES (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2004029949	A1	20040212
	US 7015242	B2	20060321
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-635081	A1	20030806 (10)

RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Division of Ser. No. US 2002-114148, filed on 2 Apr 2002, ABANDONED

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-281471P	20010404 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WYETH, PATENT LAW GROUP, FIVE GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 629
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB This invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for treating, inhibiting or preventing hyperactive gastric motility in a mammal utilizing agonists of KCNQ potassium channels, including KCNQ2, KCNQ3, KCNQ4 and KCNQ5 potassium channels, alone or in combination. The hyperactive gastric motility may be associated with maladies including, colitis, irritable bowel syndrome and Crohn's disease. Compounds useful in these methods include the 1,2,4-triamino-benzene derivatives described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,384,330 (Dieter et al.) and the substituted 3-phenyl oxindole compounds described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,565,483 (Hewawasam et al.).

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 32 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:7342 USPATFULL
TITLE: Proteins and nucleic acids encoding same
INVENTOR(S): Guo, Xiaojia (Sasha), Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Li, Li, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Patturajan, Meera, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Shimkets, Richard A., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Casman, Stacie J., North Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Malyankar, Uriel M., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Tchernev, Velizar T., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Vernet, Corine A., North Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Spytek, Kimberly A., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Shenoy, Suresh G., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Alsobrook, John P., II, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Edinger, Schlomit, New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Peyman, John A., New Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Stone, David J., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Ellerman, Karen, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Gangolli, Esha A., Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Boldog, Ferenc L., North Haven, CT, UNITED STATES
Colman, Steven D., Guilford, CT, UNITED STATES
Eisen, Andrew, Rockville, MD, UNITED STATES
Liu, Xiaohong, Lexington, MA, UNITED STATES
Padigaru, Muralidhara, Branford, CT, UNITED STATES
Spaderna, Steven K., Berlin, CT, UNITED STATES
Zerhusen, Bryan D., Branford, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE

PATENT INFORMATION: US 2004005576 A1 20040108
APPLICATION INFO.: US 2002-231913 A1 20020830 (10)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.: Continuation of Ser. No. US 2001-10680, filed on 6 Dec 2001, PENDING

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-251660P	20001206 (60)
	US 2001-260326P	20010108 (60)
	US 2001-318712P	20010912 (60)
	US 2000-255029P	20001212 (60)
	US 2001-263800P	20010124 (60)
	US 2001-286183P	20010424 (60)
	US 2001-269942P	20010220 (60)
	US 2001-313627P	20010820 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: MINTZ, LEVIN, COHN, FERRIS, GLOVSKY, AND POPEO, P.C., ONE FINANCIAL CENTER, BOSTON, MA, 02111
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 41
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 17887
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB Disclosed are polypeptides and nucleic acids encoding same. Also disclosed are vectors, host cells, antibodies and recombinant methods for producing the polypeptides and polynucleotides, as well as methods for using same.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 33 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:126100 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:400505
TITLE: M-current modulators alter rat spinal nociceptive transmission: an electrophysiological study in vitro
AUTHOR(S): Rivera-Arconada, I.; Martinez-Gomez, J.; Lopez-Garcia, J. A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Campus Universitario, Facultad de Medicina, Departamento de Fisiologia, Universidad de Alcala, Madrid, 28871, Spain
SOURCE: Neuropharmacology (2004), 46(4), 598-606
CODEN: NEPHBW; ISSN: 0028-3908
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB M-currents constitute a unique effector system to control neuronal excitability due to their voltage and ligand sensitivities. Here the authors have used **retigabine**, an M-current agonist, and XE-991, an M-current antagonist, to study the possible involvement of these currents in the processing of spinal sensory and motor processing of nociceptive information in normal, untreated rats. Expts. were performed in a hemisected spinal cord preparation from rat pups using extracellular recordings. Responses to activation of nociceptive and non-nociceptive afferent fibers were recorded. M-current modulators were bath applied to the entire cord or applied locally by pressure ejection. **Retigabine** and XE-991 produced long-lasting and concentration-dependent effects on nociceptive reflexes showing only minor effects on non-nociceptive reflexes. **Retigabine** depressed responses to repetitive stimulation of the dorsal root recorded from motor neurons and dorsal horn neurons, whereas XE-991 showed the opposite potentiatory effect and reversed effects of **retigabine**. Local application of the modulators close by motor nuclei produced changes in reflex responses similar to those caused by bath application. These results constitute a clear indication of the existence of functional M-currents in dorsal and ventral horn elements of the mammalian spinal cord where they may serve to regulate early sensory and motor processing of nociceptive information. The weak effect of modulators on non-nociceptive reflexes suggest that M-currents constitute a promising novel target for analgesics.
REFERENCE COUNT: 28 THERE ARE 28 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS

RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 34 OF 63 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:134964 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200400137120
TITLE: **Retigabine** hyperpolarises rat dorsal root ganglion cells and reduces excitability by activation of KCNQ channels.
AUTHOR(S): Herrik, Kjartan Frisch [Reprint Author]; Jensen, Henrik Sindal [Reprint Author]; Stroebaek, Dorte [Reprint Author]; Jensen, Bo Skaaning [Reprint Author]; Christophersen, Palle [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: NeuroSearch, Ballerup, Denmark
SOURCE: Biophysical Journal, (January 2004) Vol. 86, No. 1, pp. 532a. print.
Meeting Info.: 48th Annual Meeting of the Biophysical Society. Baltimore, MD, USA. February 14-18, 2004. Biophysical Society.
ISSN: 0006-3495 (ISSN print).
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Mar 2004
Last Updated on STN: 10 Mar 2004

AB In neuropathic **pain**, dorsal root ganglion (DRG) neurons may shift activity pattern from the normally silent phenotype driven by sensory inputs to a spontaneous active type responsible for ectopic input to **pain** centers in the CNS. Increasing the resting K+-conductance in DRG could dampen such activity. KCNQ2-5 channels are voltage-activated potassium channels active below the action potential threshold and potentially important for excitability regulation. Furthermore, the KCNQ channel activator, **retigabine**, shows effect in rat models of chronic **pain**. Using whole-cell patch clamp and real-time RT-PCR we investigated whether expression and function of KCNQ channels in isolated DRG from normal embryonic (eDRG) and adult rats (aDRG) may, at least partly, explain the analgesic effect of **retigabine**. Spontaneously active, cultured DRG cells firing APs at a constant rate were rarely observed (1 of 202 eDRG) although more frequently in aDRGs (5 of 45 cells). **Retigabine** (10 uM) reversibly silenced these cells by hyperpolarization. Likewise, current-evoked single APs were ameliorated. The effect was quantified by concentration-response experiments in the low uM concentration range and both capsaicin sensitive as well as insensitive cells responded to **retigabine**. XE-991 (30 uM), a selective KCNQ blocker, completely reversed the effect, as did TEA in the concentration range of 1-10 mM. In voltage-clamp, **retigabine** left-shifted the zero-current potential and increased the zero-current conductance, indicating augmented potassium conductance. In some cells **retigabine** clearly activated currents with M-channel characteristics. Real time RT-PCR studies with acutely dissociated DRG showed most prominent mRNA signal from KCNQ2, but all subtypes were detected. KCNQ2 and KCNQ3 were downregulated in adult rat DRG leaving KCNQ4 and KCNQ5 as the most frequent. These studies indicate expression and functional importance of KCNQ channels in rat DRG verifying KCNQ-channels as important **pain** targets.

L10 ANSWER 35 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2005025254 EMBASE
TITLE: GABA puts a stop to **pain**.
AUTHOR: Jasmin L.; Wu M.V.; Ohara P.T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: L. Jasmin, Department of Neurological Surgery, University of California, San Francisco, CA 94143-0112, United States. ucpain@itsa.ucsf.edu
SOURCE: Current Drug Targets: CNS and Neurological Disorders, (2004) Vol. 3, No. 6, pp. 487-505. .
Refs: 414
ISSN: 1568-007X CODEN: CDTCCC

COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 005 General Pathology and Pathological Anatomy
008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
039 Pharmacy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 27 Jan 2005
Last Updated on STN: 27 Jan 2005

AB A lack of inhibition, particularly that mediated by gamma-amino butyric acid (GABA), the main inhibitory transmitter of the central nervous system (CNS), is responsible for many **pain** states. Until recently, few GABA acting drugs were available and were prescribed mostly for relieving muscle spasms, anxiety and epilepsy, but rarely for **pain**. The basic metabolic pathway of GABA is well known and we are now beginning to understand the function of this neurotransmitter in the complex circuitry underlying **pain**, especially in the context of nerve injury. Analgesic compounds are now being developed targeting GABA transporters as well as GABA associated enzymes and receptors. Some GABA analogs act by inhibiting ion channels, a property that contributes to their analgesic effects. However, despite considerable progress in developing new compounds, the use of systemically acting GABAergic drugs is limited by unwanted side-effects on systems other than those involved in **pain** , and by the fact that in certain areas of the brain, GABA can enhance rather than reduce **pain**. The advent of new drugs targeting subtypes of GABA receptors and transporters and the possibility of using newly developed delivery systems, such as intrathecal pumps and viral vectors, to target specific areas of the nervous system will likely help circumvent these problems. .COPYRGT. 2004 Bentham Science Publishers Ltd.

L10 ANSWER 36 OF 63 EMBASE
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004170351 EMBASE
TITLE: KCNQ potassium channels: Drug targets for the treatment pf epilepsy and **pain**.
AUTHOR: Wickenden A.D.; Roeloffs R.; McNaughton-Smith G.; Rigdon G.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.D. Wickenden, Icagen Inc., 4222 Emperor Boulevard, Durham, NC 27703, United States. awickenden@icagen.com
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (2004) Vol. 14, No. 4, pp. 457-469. .
Refs: 98
ISSN: 1354-3776 CODEN: EOTPEG
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 6 May 2004
Last Updated on STN: 6 May 2004

AB Epilepsy and neuropathic **pain** are disorders characterised by excessive neuronal activity. These disorders are currently managed by drugs that are capable of dampening neuronal excitability, including voltage-gated sodium channel blockers, voltage-operated calcium channel modulators and modulators of inhibitory GABAergic neurotransmission. However, these drugs are rarely 100% efficacious and their use is often associated with limiting side effects. Thus, there is a clear medical need for novel agents to treat these diseases. One potential mechanism that has not yet been exploited is potassium (K(+)) channel opening. A significant (and growing) body of genetic, molecular, physiological and pharmacological evidence now exists to indicate that KCNQ-based currents represent particularly interesting targets for the treatment of diseases

such as epilepsy and neuropathic **pain**. Evidence supporting these K(+) channels as novel drug targets will be reviewed in the following article. Worldwide patent activity relating to KCNQ channels and KCNQ-modulating drugs and their uses will also be summarised. 2004 .COPYRGT. Ashley Publications Ltd.

L10 ANSWER 37 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 5
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:283501 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:385895
TITLE: The anti-hyperalgesic activity of **retigabine** is mediated by KCNQ potassium channel activation
AUTHOR(S): Dost, R.; Rostock, A.; Rundfeldt, C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: elbion AG, Radebeul, 01445, Germany
SOURCE: Naunyn-Schmiedeberg's Archives of Pharmacology (2004), 369(4), 382-390
CODEN: NSAPCC; ISSN: 0028-1298
PUBLISHER: Springer-Verlag
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB **Retigabine** (N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl) carbamic acid Et ester) has a broad anticonvulsant spectrum and is currently in clin. development for epilepsy. The compound has an opening effect on neuronal KCNQ channels. At higher concns. an augmentation of gamma-aminobutyric acid (GABA) induced currents as well as a weak blocking effect on sodium and calcium currents were observed The goal of this study was to characterize the activity of **retigabine** in models of acute and neuropathic **pain** and to investigate if the potassium channel opening effect of **retigabine** contributes to its activity. **Retigabine** was tested in mice and rats in the tail flick model of acute **pain** and in the nerve ligation model with tight ligation of the 5th spinal nerve (L5) using both thermal and tactile stimulation. While **retigabine** like gabapentin had almost no analgesic effect in mice it showed some analgesic effects in rats in the tail flick model. These effects could not be antagonized with linopirdine, a selective KCNQ potassium channel blocker, indicating a different mode of action for this activity. In L5-ligated rats **retigabine** significantly and dose-dependently elevated the **pain** threshold and prolonged the withdrawal latency after tactile and thermal stimulation, resp. In the L5 ligation model with thermal stimulation **retigabine** 10 mg/kg p.o. was as effective as 100 mg/kg gabapentin or 10 mg/kg tramadol. The L5 model with tactile stimulation was used to test the role of the KCNQ potassium channel opening effect of **retigabine**. If **retigabine** 10 mg/kg p.o. was administered alone it was as effective as tramadol 10 mg/kg p.o. in elevating the **pain** threshold. Linopirdine (1 and 3 mg/kg i.p.) had nearly no influence on neuropathic **pain** response. If we administered both **retigabine** and linopirdine the effect of **retigabine** was abolished or diminished depending on the dose of linopirdine used. In summary, **retigabine** is effective in predictive models for neuropathic **pain**. The activity is comparable to tramadol and is present at lower doses compared with gabapentin. Since the anti-allodynic effect can be inhibited by linopirdine we can conclude that the potassium channel opening properties of **retigabine** are critically involved in its ability to reduce neuropathic **pain** response.
REFERENCE COUNT: 84 THERE ARE 84 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 38 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004299472 EMBASE
TITLE: New and emerging pharmacological targets for neuropathic **pain**.
AUTHOR: Manning D.C.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. D.C. Manning, Clinical Reseach and Development, Celgene Corporation, Seven Powder Horn Drive, Warren, NJ 07059, United States. dmanning@celgene.com
SOURCE: Current Pain and Headache Reports, (2004) Vol. 8, No. 3, pp. 192-198. .

Refs: 66
ISSN: 1531-3433
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
026 Immunology, Serology and Transplantation
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 29 Jul 2004
Last Updated on STN: 29 Jul 2004

AB Increasing knowledge of the molecular consequences of nerve injury and the availability of genome databases has greatly increased the range of potential targets for the pharmacological management of neuropathic **pain**. Controlling neuronal sensitization and the associated alterations in gene expression, protein modification, and neuronal excitability is the key to managing neuropathic **pain**. Control of neuronal sensitization can occur through inhibition of nerve injury-associated production of cytokines, activation of glial cells, modulation of potassium channel subtypes, mitogen-activated protein kinases, the ubiquitin-proteasome system, or the protection and amplification of spinal cord dorsal horn inhibitory systems. These new and already established targets promise unparalleled opportunities for the prevention, management, and resolution of persistent **pain** states following nerve injury. Copyright .COPYRGT. 2004 by Current Science Inc.

L10 ANSWER 39 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:213191 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:368485
TITLE: Pharmacological characterization of acid-induced muscle allodynia in rats
AUTHOR(S): Nielsen, Alexander Norup; Mathiesen, Claus; Blackburn-Munro, Gordon
CORPORATE SOURCE: NeuroSearch A/S, Department of Pharmacology, Ballerup, DK-2750, Den.
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (2004), 487(1-3), 93-103
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Previous studies have shown that repeated injections of acidic saline, given into the lateral gastrocnemius muscle of rats, results in a bilateral reduction in withdrawal threshold to tactile stimulation of the hindpaws. We have now characterized this model of muscoskeletal **pain** pharmacol., by evaluating the antinociceptive effects of various analgesics after systemic administration. The μ-opioid receptor agonist morphine (3 and 6 mg/kg) produced a particularly prolonged antiallodynic effect. The glutamate receptor antagonists NS1209 and ketamine (6 and 15 mg/kg, resp.), the KCNQ K+ channel openers **retigabine** and flupirtine (10 and 20 mg/kg, resp.) and the Na+ channel blocker mexiletine (37.5 mg/kg) also significantly increased paw withdrawal threshold, although to a lesser degree than morphine. In contrast, the anticonvulsant lamotrigine (30 mg/kg), the cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitor carprofen (15 mg/kg) and the benzodiazepine diazepam (3 mg/kg) were ineffective. All antinociceptive effects were observed at nonataxic doses as determined by the rotarod test. These results suggest that in this model, muscle-mediated **pain** can be alleviated by various analgesics with differing mechanisms of action, and that once established ongoing inflammation does not appear to contribute to this process.

REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 40 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004147403 EMBASE
TITLE: Neuropathic **Pain**: Drug Targets for Current and

Future Interventions.
AUTHOR: Smith P.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. P.A. Smith, Department of Pharmacology, University of Alberta, 9.75 Medical Sciences Building, Edmonton, Alta. T6G 2H7, Canada. peter.a.smith@ualberta.ca
SOURCE: Drug News and Perspectives, (2004) Vol. 17, No. 1, pp. 5-17. .
Refs: 188
ISSN: 0214-0934 CODEN: DNPEED
COUNTRY: Spain
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 22 Apr 2004
Last Updated on STN: 22 Apr 2004

AB Nociceptive **pain** alerts the body to potential or actual tissue damage. By contrast, neuropathic **pain**, which results from injury or damage to the nervous system, persists long after all signs of the original injury have disappeared. This type of maladaptive **pain** presents a significant clinical problem, as it responds poorly or unpredictably to classical analgesics. There is also no single, uniformly well-tolerated drug that is reliably helpful. Current understanding of the etiology of neuropathic **pain** reveals seven potential targets for therapeutic intervention. These are: 1) ectopic activity in damaged peripheral nerves; 2) increased excitability in spinal dorsal horn neurons; 3) restoration or augmentation of GABAergic inhibition in the dorsal horn; 4) supraspinal and affective mechanisms; 5) alterations in the sympathetic nervous system; 6) spinal peptidergic mechanisms; and 7) spinal excitatory amino acid receptors. Current therapeutic approaches, using drugs such as gabapentin, anticonvulsants, ketamine or methadone, and potential new approaches are discussed in the context of these seven drug targets. .COPYRGT. 2004 Prous Science. All rights reserved.

L10 ANSWER 41 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004417186 EMBASE
TITLE: Progress report on new antiepileptic drugs: A summary of the Seventh Eilat Conference (EILAT VII).
AUTHOR: Bialer M.; Johannessen S.I.; Kupferberg H.J.; Levy R.H.; Perucca E.; Tomson T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: bialer@md.huji.ac.il
SOURCE: Epilepsy Research, (2004) Vol. 61, No. 1-3, pp. 1-48. .
Refs: 231
ISSN: 0920-1211 CODEN: EPIRE8
PUBLISHER IDENT.: S 0920-1211(04)00145-7
COUNTRY: Netherlands
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Conference Article
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 18 Oct 2004
Last Updated on STN: 18 Oct 2004

AB The Seventh Eilat Conference on New Antiepileptic Drugs (AEDs) (EILAT VII) took place in Villasimius, Sardinia, Italy from the 9th to 13th May 2004. Basic scientists, clinical pharmacologists and neurologists from 24 countries attended the conference, whose main themes included advances in pathophysiology of drug resistance, new AEDs in pediatric epilepsy syndromes, modes of AED action and spectrum of adverse effects and a re-appraisal of comparative responses to AED combinations. Consistent with previous formats of this conference, the central part of the conference was devoted to a review of AEDs in development, as well as

updates on second-generation AEDs. This article summarizes the information presented on drugs in development, including atipamezole, BIA-2-093, fluorofelbamate, NPS 1776, pregabalin, **retigabine**, safinamide, SPM 927, stiripentol, talampanel, ucb 34714 and valrocemide (TV 1901). Updates on felbamate, gabapentin, lamotrigine, levetiracetam, oxcarbazepine, tiagabine, topiramate, vigabatrin, zonisamide, new oral and parenteral formulations of valproic acid and SPM 927 and the antiepileptic vagal stimulator device are also presented.

L10 ANSWER 42 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:258454 USPATFULL
TITLE: Use of 3-substituted oxindole derivatives as kcnq potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): Jensen, Bo Skaaning, Ballerup, DENMARK
Schroder, Rikke, frederiksberg, DENMARK
Strobaek, Dorte, Ballerup, DENMARK
Olesen, Soren Peter, Ballerup, DENMARK

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003181507	A1	20030925	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2003-312123	A1	20030224	(10)
	WO 2001-DK412		20010614	

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DK 2000-1022	20000629
	DK 2001-394	20010308

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: BIRCH STEWART KOLASCH & BIRCH, PO BOX 747, FALLS CHURCH, VA, 22040-0747
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 4 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 762
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB The present invention relates to a novel method of treating of **pain** or anxiety, using compounds that modulate KCNQ potassium channels and currents. ##STR1##

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 43 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:238492 USPATFULL
TITLE: Cinnamide derivatives as KCNQ potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): Wu, Yong-Jin, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
Sun, Li-Quang, Glastonbury, CT, UNITED STATES
Chen, Jie, Madison, CT, UNITED STATES
He, Huan, Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
L'Heureux, Alexandre, Longueuil, CANADA
Dextraze, Pierre, Laprairie, CANADA
Daris, Jean-Paul, St. Hubert, CANADA
Kinney, Gene G., Collegeville, PA, UNITED STATES
Dworetzky, Steven I., Middlefield, CT, UNITED STATES
Hewawasam, Piyasena, Middletown, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2003166650	A1	20030904	
	US 6831080	B2	20041214	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-160582	A1	20020531	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-294815P	20010531	(60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 28
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 4774
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB There is provided novel cinnamide derivatives of Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R is C.sub.1-4 alkyl or trifluoromethyl; R.sup.1 is selected from the group consisting of pyridinyl, quinolinyl, thienyl, furanyl, 1,4-benzodioxanyl, 1,3-benzodioxolyl, chromanyl, indanyl, biphenylyl, phenyl and substituted phenyl in which said substituted phenyl is substituted with one or two substituents each independently selected-from the group consisting of halogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl, C.sub.1-4 alkoxy, trifluoromethyl, trifluoromethoxy and nitro; R.sup.2 and R.sup.3 are each independently selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl, and halogen; R.sup.4 is selected from the group consisting of di(C.sub.1-4 alkyl)amino, trifluoromethoxy and optionally substituted morpholin-4-yl, pyridinyl, pyrimidinyl, piperazinyl, and pyrazinyl with one or two substituents in which said substituent is independently selected from the group consisting of C.sub.1-4 alkyl, aminomethyl, hydroxymethyl, chloro or fluoro; R.sup.5 is hydrogen, chloro or fluoro; or R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 taken together are --CH.dbd.CH--CH.dbd.CH-- or --X(CH.sub.2).sub.mY-- in which X and Y are each independently selected from the group consisting of CH.sub.2, (CH.sub.2).sub.nN(R.sup.9)-- and O, wherein m is 1 or 2; n is 0 or 1; and R.sup.6, R.sup.7, and R.sup.8 are each independently selected from hydrogen, chloro and fluoro; and R.sup.9 is selected from the group consisting of hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl, hydroxyethyl, C.sub.1-4 alkoxyethyl, cyclopropylmethyl, --CO.sub.2(C.sub.1-4alkyl), and --CH.sub.2CH.sub.2NR.sup.10R.sup.11 in which R.sup.10 and R.sup.11 are each independently hydrogen or C.sub.1-4 alkyl, which are openers of the KCNQ potassium channels and are useful in the treatment of disorders which are responsive to the opening of the KCNQ potassium channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 44 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 7
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:638248 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:53256
TITLE: KCNQ/M currents in sensory neurons: Significance for **pain** therapy
AUTHOR(S): Passmore, Gayle M.; Selyanko, Alexander A.; Mistry, Mohini; Al-Qatari, Mona; Marsh, Stephen J.; Matthews, Elizabeth A.; Dickenson, Anthony H.; Brown, Terry A.; Burbidge, Stephen A.; Main, Martin; Brown, David A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, University College London, London, WC1E 6BT, UK
SOURCE: Journal of Neuroscience (2003), 23(18), 7227-7236
CODEN: JNRSDS; ISSN: 0270-6474
PUBLISHER: Society for Neuroscience
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Neuronal hyperexcitability is a feature of epilepsy and both inflammatory and neuropathic **pain**. M currents [IK(M)] play a key role in regulating neuronal excitability, and mutations in neuronal KCNQ2/3 subunits, the mol. correlates of IK(M), have previously been linked to benign familial neonatal epilepsy. Here, we demonstrate that KCNQ/M channels are also present in nociceptive sensory systems. IK(M) was identified, on the basis of biophys. and pharmacol. properties, in cultured neurons isolated from dorsal root ganglia (DRGs) from 17-d-old rats. Currents were inhibited by the M-channel blockers linopirdine (IC50, 2.1 μM) and XE991 (IC50, 0.26 μM) and enhanced by **retigabine** (10 μM). The expression of neuronal KCNQ subunits in DRG neurons was confirmed using reverse transcription-PCR and single-cell PCR anal. and by immunofluorescence. **Retigabine**, applied to the dorsal spinal cord, inhibited C and Aδ fiber-mediated responses of dorsal horn neurons evoked by natural or elec. afferent stimulation and the progressive "windup" discharge with repetitive

stimulation in normal rats and in rats subjected to spinal nerve ligation. **Retigabine** also inhibited responses to intrapaw application of carrageenan in a rat model of chronic **pain**; this was reversed by XE991. It is suggested that IK(M) plays a key role in controlling the excitability of nociceptors and may represent a novel analgesic target.
REFERENCE COUNT: 50 THERE ARE 50 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 45 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 8
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:933608 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:399049
TITLE: The therapeutic potential of neuronal KCNQ channel modulators
AUTHOR(S): Gribkoff, Valentin K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department 401, Neuroscience Drug Discovery, Bristol-Myers Squibb Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Wallingford, CT, 06492, USA
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Targets (2003), 7(6), 737-748
CODEN: EOTTAO; ISSN: 1472-8222
PUBLISHER: Ashley Publications Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
LANGUAGE: English
AB A review. Neuronal KCNQ (Kv7) channels (KCNQ2 - 5 or Kv7.2 - 7.5, disclosed to date) were discovered by virtue of their homol. with a known cardiac channel involved in long QT syndrome (KvLQT or KCNQ1, Kv7.1) and first disclosed in 1998. The involvement of KCNQ2 (Kv7.2) and KCNQ3 (Kv7.3) in a benign idiopathic neonatal epilepsy, KCNQ4 (Kv7.4) in a form of congenital deafness, and the discovery that neuronal KCNQ heteromultimers were among the mol. substrates of M-channels, resulted in a high level of interest for potential drug development strategies. A number of small-mol. modulators were quickly identified, including openers or activators such as the antiepileptic drug candidate **retigabine** and the structurally-related analgesic drug flupirtine, and a group of KCNQ channel inhibitors/blockers originally developed for cognition enhancement. All of these data have suggested a rich target profile for modulators of neuronal KCNQ channels, including a variety of neuronal hyperexcitability disorders and conditions for openers, such as the epilepsies, acute **pain**, neuropathic **pain**, migraine **pain** and some neurodegenerative and psychiatric disorders. KCNQ blockers could likewise have utility in disorders characterized by neuronal hypoactivity, including cognition enhancement and perhaps disorders of mood. Emerging patent literature suggests significant interest in neuronal KCNQ modulation in the pharmaceutical industry and significant chemical diversity concerning KCNQ modulation.
REFERENCE COUNT: 100 THERE ARE 100 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 46 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003319044 EMBASE
TITLE: Current and future aspects of the drug therapy of epilepsy.
AUTHOR: Tugwell C.
SOURCE: Hospital Pharmacist, (2003) Vol. 10, No. 7, pp. 296-302. .
Refs: 11
ISSN: 1352-7967 CODEN: HSPMFF
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 21 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 21 Aug 2003
AB The second article in this month's special feature discusses current

anti-epileptic drugs, looks ahead to possible therapeutic developments and emphasises the opportunities for clinical pharmacists to improve medicines management in patients with epilepsy.

L10 ANSWER 47 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003332017 EMBASE
TITLE: Adjunct agents in **pain** management: Anticonvulsants in the management of **pain**.
AUTHOR: Khan T.
CORPORATE SOURCE: T. Khan, Department of Anesthesiology, Emory University, Atlanta, GA, United States
SOURCE: Progress in Anesthesiology, (2003) Vol. 17, No. 12, pp. 183-202. .
Refs: 316
ISSN: 0891-5784 CODEN: PRANDM
COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 28 Aug 2003
Last Updated on STN: 28 Aug 2003
DATA NOT AVAILABLE FOR THIS ACCESSION NUMBER

L10 ANSWER 48 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 9

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:65295 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:46967
TITLE: The anticonvulsant **retigabine** attenuates nociceptive behaviours in rat models of persistent and neuropathic **pain**
AUTHOR(S): Blackburn-Munro, Gordon; Jensen, Bo Skaaning
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Pharmacology, NeuroSearch A/S, Ballerup, DK-2750, Den.
SOURCE: European Journal of Pharmacology (2003), 460(2-3), 109-116
CODEN: EJPHAZ; ISSN: 0014-2999
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science B.V.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB We have tested for anti-nociceptive effects of the anticonvulsant KCNQ channel opener, N-(2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl)carbamic acid Et ester (**retigabine**), in rat models of exptl. **pain**. In the chronic constriction injury and spared nerve models of neuropathic **pain**, injection of **retigabine** (5 and 20 mg/kg, p.o.) significantly attenuated ($P<0.05$) mech. hypersensitivity in response to pin prick stimulation of the injured hindpaw. In contrast, **retigabine** had no effect on mech. hypersensitivity to von Frey stimulation of the injured hindpaw in either model. Cold sensitivity in response to Et chloride was only attenuated ($P<0.05$) in the chronic constriction injury model. In the formalin test, **retigabine** (20 mg/kg, p.o.) attenuated flinching behavior in the second phase compared with vehicle ($P<0.05$), and this effect was completely reversed by the KCNQ channel blocker 10,10-bis(4-pyridinylmethyl)-9(10H)-anthracenone (XE-991; 3 mg/kg, i.p.). Neither **retigabine** nor XE-991 administration affected the latency to respond to noxious thermal stimulation of the tail in control animals. These results suggest that **retigabine** may prove to be effective in the treatment of neuropathic **pain**.
REFERENCE COUNT: 38 THERE ARE 38 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 49 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 10

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:690613 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:87016
TITLE: Lack of pharmacokinetic interaction between **retigabine** and phenobarbitone at steady-state in healthy subjects

AUTHOR(S): Ferron, Geraldine M.; Patat, Alain; Parks, Virginia; Rolan, Paul; Troy, Steven M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Clinical Pharmacology Department, Wyeth Research, Collegeville, PA, USA
SOURCE: British Journal of Clinical Pharmacology (2003), 56(1), 39-45
CODEN: BCPHBM; ISSN: 0306-5251
PUBLISHER: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB To evaluate potential pharmacokinetic interactions between phenobarbitone and **retigabine**, a new antiepileptic drug. Fifteen healthy men received 200 mg of **retigabine** on day 1. On days 432, phenobarbitone 90 mg was administered at 22.00 h. On days 26-32, increasing doses of **retigabine** were given to achieve a final dose of 200 mg every 8 h on day 32. The pharmacokinetics of **retigabine** were determined on days 1 and 32, and those for phenobarbitone on days 25 and 31. After administration of a single 200 mg dose, **retigabine** was rapidly absorbed and eliminated with a mean terminal half-life of 6.7 h, a mean AUC of 3936 ng ml-' h and a mean apparent clearance of 0.761 h-1 kg-1. Similar exposure to the partially active acetylated metabolite (AWD21-360) of **retigabine** was observed After administration of phenobarbitone dosed to steady-state, the pharmacokinetics of **retigabine** at steady-state were similar (AUC of 4433 ng ml-1 h and t1/2 of 8.5 h) to those of **retigabine** alone. The AUC of phenobarbitone was 298 mg l-1 h when administered alone and 311 mg ml-1 h after **retigabine** administration. The geometric mean ratios and 90% confidence intervals of the AUC were 1.11 (0.97, 1.28) for **retigabine**, 1.01 (0.88, 1.06) for AWD21-360 and 1.04 (0.96, 1.11) for phenobarbitone. Individual and combined treatments were generally well tolerated. One subject was withdrawn from the study on day 10 due to severe abdominal **pain**. Headache was the most commonly reported adverse event. No clin. relevant changes were observed in the electrocardiograms, vital signs or laboratory measurements. There was no pharmacokinetic interaction between **retigabine** and phenobarbitone in healthy subjects. No dosage adjustment is likely to be necessary when **retigabine** and phenobarbitone are coadministered to patients.

REFERENCE COUNT: 23 THERE ARE 23 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 50 OF 63 EMBASE

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003040622 EMBASE
TITLE: Therapeutic potential of potassium channel modulators for CNS disorders.
AUTHOR: Clark A.G.; Booth S.E.; Morrow J.A.
CORPORATE SOURCE: A.G. Clark, Lead Discovery Pharmacology, Organon Laboratories Ltd., Newhouse, Lanarkshire ML1 5SH, United Kingdom. a.clark@organon.co.uk
SOURCE: Expert Opinion on Therapeutic Patents, (1 Jan 2003) Vol. 13, No. 1, pp. 23-32. .
Refs: 49
ISSN: 1354-3776 CODEN: EOTPEG
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Feb 2003
Last Updated on STN: 7 Feb 2003

AB Potassium (K(+)) channels play a pivotal role in the CNS, controlling cell excitability thereby raising their therapeutic application. In realisation of the utility of K(+) channels, many pharmaceutical companies have developed a plethora of antagonists and openers for a range of disorders, including stroke, epilepsy, **pain** and cognition. The

most promising targets, including BK(Ca,) SK(Ca) and KCNQ channels, will be reviewed in this article. The focus will be upon the most recent K(+) channel modulator patents for CNS disorders and future developments of drugs for the treatment of CNS disorders.

L10 ANSWER 51 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:338226 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Bisarylamines as potassium channel openers			
INVENTOR(S):	Andrew McNaughton-Smith, Grant, Morrisville, NC, UNITED STATES Salvatore Amato, George, Cary, NC, UNITED STATES			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	ICAgen, Inc., Durham, NC, 27703 (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002193597	A1	20021219	
	US 6593349	B2	20030715	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-95617	A1	20020311	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-277329P		20010319	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	TOWNSEND AND TOWNSEND AND CREW, LLP, TWO EMBARCADERO CENTER, EIGHTH FLOOR, SAN FRANCISCO, CA, 94111-3834			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	65			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	11 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1810			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds, compositions and methods are provided which are useful in the treatment of diseases through the modulation of potassium ion flux through voltage-dependent potassium channels. More particularly, the invention provides bisarylamines, compositions and methods that are useful in the treatment of central or peripheral nervous system disorders (e.g., migraine, ataxia, Parkinson's disease, bipolar disorders, trigeminal neuralgia, spasticity, mood disorders, brain tumors, psychotic disorders, myokymia, seizures, epilepsy, hearing and vision loss, Alzheimer's disease, age-related memory loss, learning deficiencies, anxiety and motor neuron diseases) and as neuroprotective agents (e.g., to prevent stroke and the like) by opening potassium channels associated with the onset or recurrence of the indicated conditions.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 52 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:323226 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Methods for treating hyperactive gastric motility			
INVENTOR(S):	Argentieri, Thomas M., Yardley, PA, UNITED STATES			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Wyeth, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002183395	A1	20021205	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-114148	A1	20020402	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-281471P		20010404	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	APPLICATION			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	George M. Tarnowski, 5 Giralda Farms, Madison, NJ, 07940			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	23			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
LINE COUNT:	719			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for treating, inhibiting or preventing hyperactive gastric motility in a mammal utilizing agonists of KCNQ potassium channels, including KCNQ2, KCNQ3, KCNQ4 and KCNQ5 potassium channels, alone or in combination. The hyperactive gastric motility may be associated with maladies including, colitis, irritable bowel syndrome and Crohn's disease. Compounds useful in these methods include the 1,2,4-triamino-benzene derivatives described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,384,330 (Dieter et al.) and the substituted 3-phenyl oxindole compounds described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,565,483 (Hewawasam et al.). Among the preferred compounds of this invention is N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]carbamic acid ethyl ester, also referred to as **retigabine**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 53 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:323169 USPATFULL
TITLE: 2, 4-disubstituted pyrimidine-5-carboxamide derivatives as KCNQ potassium channel modulators
INVENTOR(S): Hewawasam, Piyasena, Middletown, CT, UNITED STATES
Dodd, Dharmpal S., Princeton, NJ, UNITED STATES
Weaver, Charles D., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Dextraze, Pierre, Laprairie, CANADA
Gribkoff, Valentin K., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Kinney, Gene G., Collegeville, PA, UNITED STATES
Dworetzky, Steven I., Middlefield, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002183335	A1	20021205	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-75521	A1	20020214	(10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-269800P	20010220 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: STEPHEN B. DAVIS, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, PATENT DEPARTMENT, P O BOX 4000, PRINCETON, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 6
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 1346
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.
AB There is provided a method of treatment for disorders responsive to the modulation of KCNQ potassium channels by administering to a mammal in need thereof a therapeutically effective amount of a 2,4-disubstituted pyrimidine-5-carboxamide derivative of the Formula I ##STR1##

wherein R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3, R.sup.4 and R.sup.5 are as defined below. The present invention also provides pharmaceutical compositions comprising openers or activators of the KCNQ potassium channels and especially to the method of treatment of disorders sensitive to KCNQ potassium channel opening activity such as migraine.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 54 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:236079 USPATFULL
TITLE: Modulators of KCNQ potassium channels and use thereof in treating migraine and mechanistically related diseases
INVENTOR(S): Dworetzky, Steven I., Middlefield, CT, UNITED STATES
Gribkoff, Valentin K., Wallingford, CT, UNITED STATES
Kinney, Gene G., Collegeville, PA, UNITED STATES
Hewawasam, Piyasena, Middletown, CT, UNITED STATES

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002128277	A1	20020912

	US 6855829	B2	20050215
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-75703	A1	20020214 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-269967P	20010220 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stephen B. Davis, BRISTOL-MYERS SQUIBB COMPANY, Patent Department, P. O. Box 4000, Princeton, NJ, 08543-4000
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 16
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS: 7 Drawing Page(s)
LINE COUNT: 1482
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB Compounds which function as modulators, particularly, openers, of human KCNQ potassium channel proteins or polypeptides, particularly, central nervous system (CNS)-located KCNQ potassium channels, and heteromultimers thereof, and their use in the treatment of migraine are provided by the present invention. One novel type of potassium channel polypeptide openers provided by the present invention is the fluorooxindole compounds, described for the first time as therapeutics for the treatment of migraine by preventing the asynchronous firing of neurons. Other KCNQ potassium channel opener compounds that are also useful in the treatments of the invention include 2,4-disubstituted pyrimidine-5-carboxamide derivatives. One or more of the compounds according to the present invention may be utilized alone, in combination, or in conjunction with other treatment modalities for reducing, ameliorating and/or alleviating migraine or diseases similar to, or mechanistically related to, migraine, e.g., cluster headache.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 55 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:206680 USPATFULL
TITLE: Methods of treating anxiety disorders
INVENTOR(S): Bowlby, Mark R., Richboro, PA, UNITED STATES
Rosenzweig-Lipson, Sharon J., East Brunswick, NJ, UNITED STATES
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): American Home Products Corporation, Madison, NJ (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 2002111379	A1	20020815
	US 6589986	B2	20030708
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-22579	A1	20011217 (10)

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-256834P	20001220 (60)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility
FILE SEGMENT: APPLICATION
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: WYETH, FIVE GIRALDA FARMS, MADISON, NJ, 07940
NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 7
EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1
LINE COUNT: 336
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods for treating, preventing or inhibiting anxiety, anxiety-related conditions and phobias in a mammal using compounds of the formula: ##STR1##

wherein: R.sub.1 is H, alkyl, alkanoyl or the radical Ar; R.sub.2 is H or alkyl; R.sub.3 is alkoxy, NH.sub.2, alkylamino, dialkylamino, amino substituted by the radical Ar, alkyl, alkenyl, alkynyl, or the radicals Ar or ArO--; R.sub.4 is H, alkyl or the radical Ar; R.sub.5 is H or alkyl or the radical Ar; or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester form thereof; Ar is an optionally substituted phenyl radical; and n is 0 or 1, or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt or ester form thereof, with

the methods particularly including the use of N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]carbamic acid ethyl ester, also known as **retigabine**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 56 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:283127 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Modulatory binding site in potassium channels for screening and finding new active ingredients			
INVENTOR(S):	Rundfeldt, Chris, Coswig, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF Netzer, Rainer, Hamburg, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Arzneimittelwerk Dresden GmbH, Radebeul, GERMANY, FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF (non-U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6472165	B1	20021029	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1999-368314		19990803	(9)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Guzo, David			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Leffers, Jr., Gerald G.			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fulbright & Jaworski L.L.P.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	611			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB A selective modulatory **retigabine** binding potassium channel receptor site containing subunits KCNQ2 and KCNQ3, and a method for directly selectively modulating that receptor site by administering **retigabine** to a cell preparation of the potassium channel.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 57 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:276113 USPATFULL			
TITLE:	Fluoro oxindole derivatives as modulators if KCNQ potassium channels			
INVENTOR(S):	Hewawasam, Piyasena, Middletown, CT, United States Dextraze, Pierre, Laprairie, CANADA Gribkoff, Valentin K., Wallingford, CT, United States Kinney, Gene G., Collegeville, CT, United States Dworetzky, Steven I., Middlefield, CT, United States			
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	Bristol-Myers Squibb Company, Princeton, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)			
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE	
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6469042	B1	20021022	
	US 2002156120	A1	20021024	
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2002-75522		20020214	(10)
	NUMBER		DATE	
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2001-270112P		20010220	(60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility			
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED			
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Lambkin, Deborah C.			
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Shiau, Rei-Tsang			
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Algieri, Aldo A.			
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	12			
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1			
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)			
LINE COUNT:	1133			

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB There is provided novel 3-fluoro-3-phenyl oxindole derivatives of Formula I ##STR1##

wherein

R.sup.1, R.sup.2, R.sup.3 and R.sup.4 each are independently hydrogen, C.sub.1-4 alkyl, halogen, fluoromethyl, trifluoromethyl, phenyl, 4-methylphenyl or 4-trifluoromethylphenyl;

R.sup.5 is C.sub.1-6 alkyl optionally substituted with one to three same or different groups selected from fluoro and chloro, provided R.sup.5 is not C.sub.1-6 alkyl when Y is O;

Y is O or S; and

R.sup.6 and R.sup.7 each are independently hydrogen, chloro, bromo or trifluoromethy;

which are openers of the KCNQ potassium channels and are useful in the treatment of disorders which are responsive to the opening of the KCNQ potassium channels.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 58 OF 63 USPATFULL on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002:34456 USPATFULL		
TITLE:	Methods for modulating bladder function		
INVENTOR(S):	Argentieri, Thomas Michael, Yardley, PA, United States Sheldon, Jeffrey Howard, Trappe, PA, United States Bowlby, Mark R., Richboro, PA, United States		
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):	American Home Products Corporation, Madison, NJ, United States (U.S. corporation)		
	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6348486	B1	20020219
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 2001-977828		20011015 (9)
	NUMBER		DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 2000-241078P		20001017 (60)
	US 2001-281428P		20010404 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Henley, III, Raymond		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Eck, Steven R.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	32		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	0 Drawing Figure(s); 0 Drawing Page(s)		
LINE COUNT:	651		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

AB This invention provides methods and pharmaceutical compositions for maintaining bladder control or treating urinary incontinence in a mammal utilizing agonists of KCNQ potassium channels, including KCNQ2, KCNQ3, KCNQ4 and KCNQ5 potassium channels, alone or in combination. Compounds useful in these methods include the 1,2,4-triamino-benzene derivatives described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,384,330 (Dieter et al.) and the substituted 3-phenyl oxindole compounds described in U.S. Pat. Number 5,565,483 (Hewawasam et al.). Among the preferred compounds of this invention is N-[2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-phenyl]carbamic acid ethyl ester, also referred to as **retigabine**.

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L10 ANSWER 59 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER:	2002330231 EMBASE
TITLE:	New pharmacological strategies for **pain** relief.
AUTHOR:	Gillen C.; Maul C.
CORPORATE SOURCE:	Dr. C. Gillen, Molecular Pharmacology, Gruenenthal GmbH, Zieglerstr. 6, 52078 Aachen, Germany.

Clemens.gillen@grunenthal.edu
SOURCE: Expert Review of Neurotherapeutics, (2002) Vol. 2, No. 5, pp. 691-702. .
Refs: 67
ISSN: 1473-7175 CODEN: ERNXAR
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
030 Pharmacology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 10 Oct 2002
Last Updated on STN: 10 Oct 2002

AB Persistent or chronic **pain** is the primary reason people seek medical advice. Despite major advances in the neurobiology of **pain**, many patients with chronic **pain** still remain insufficiently relieved. The urgent medical need for novel and safe analgesics with high efficacy has led to intense research for new targets and we want to give a comprehensive overview on the current strategies in molecular **pain** research. The recently-discovered or re-evaluated targets that yielded compounds in clinical development will be summarized. In addition, we want to present emerging molecular strategies for **pain** relief, along with a mechanism-based classification of **pain** as the underlying concept for future diagnosis and therapy of chronic **pain**.

L10 ANSWER 60 OF 63 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 The Thomson Corporation on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:326545 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200300326545
TITLE: FLUPIRTINE A POSITIVE MODULATOR OF HETEROMERIC KCNQ2/Q3 CHANNELS.
AUTHOR(S): Ilyin, V. I. [Reprint Author]; Carlin, K. P. [Reprint Author]; Hodges, D. D. [Reprint Author]; Robledo, S. [Reprint Author]; Woodward, R. M. [Reprint Author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Discovery Research, Purdue Pharma L P, Cranbury, NJ, USA
SOURCE: Society for Neuroscience Abstract Viewer and Itinerary Planner, (2002) Vol. 2002, pp. Abstract No. 758.10. http://sfn.scholarone.com. cd-rom.
Meeting Info.: 32nd Annual Meeting of the Society for Neuroscience. Orlando, Florida, USA. November 02-07, 2002. Society for Neuroscience.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; (Meeting Poster)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 16 Jul 2003
Last Updated on STN: 16 Jul 2003

AB KCNQ genes encode a group of potassium channels widely expressed in excitable tissues. Recent reports indicate that KCNQ2/3 heteromeric channels may underlie the native M-current in the CNS. KCNQ channels display slow activation and deactivation and little if any inactivation. Because a portion of these channels are open at normal resting membrane potentials, these channels suppress spike generation, making them potential targets for modulating activity in **pain** pathways. Flupirtine is a marketed analgesic whose mechanism of action is poorly defined. Because of the structural similarities between flupirtine and known KCNQ channel modulators we sought to determine if flupirtines analgesic activity could be mediated by KCNQ channels. We tested flupirtine side-by-side with **retigabine**, a known positive modulator of KCNQ channels. Using whole-cell patch clamp recordings from HEK-293 cells transiently transfected with KCNQ2/KCNQ3 constructs we determined that flupirtine is a positive modulator of KCNQ channels with a mechanism of action similar to that of **retigabine**. Application of flupirtine (10 uM) leads to an increase in current amplitude, a hyperpolarizing shift in the activation curve (-16+3mV) and an approximately 2 fold slowing of the deactivation kinetics. Flupirtine was

a less potent modulator of KCNQ2/KCNQ3 channels than **retigabine**. In the rat Chung model of neuropathic **pain** flupirtine was equipotent to **retigabine** in reducing tactile allodynia but was less efficacious. We conclude that flupirtines effectiveness as an analgesic may be due, at least in part, to the positive modulation of KCNQ channels.

L10 ANSWER 61 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 11
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:389379 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:221181
TITLE: KCNQ4 channel activation by BMS-204352 and **retigabine**
AUTHOR(S): Schroder, R. L.; Jespersen, T.; Christophersen, P.; Strobaek, D.; Jensen, B. S.; Olesen, S.-P.
CORPORATE SOURCE: NeuroSearch A/S, Ballerup, DK 2750, Den.
SOURCE: Neuropharmacology (2001), 40(7), 888-898
CODEN: NEPHBW; ISSN: 0028-3908
PUBLISHER: Elsevier Science Ltd.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB Activation of potassium channels generally reduces cellular excitability, making potassium channel openers potential drug candidates for the treatment of diseases related to hyperexcitability such as epilepsy, neuropathic **pain**, and neurodegeneration. Two compds., BMS-204352 and **retigabine**, presently in clin. trials for the treatment of stroke and epilepsy, resp., have been proposed to exert their protective action via an activation of potassium channels. Here we show that KCNQ4 channels, stably expressed in HEK293 cells, were activated by **retigabine** and BMS-204352 in a reversible and concentration-dependent manner in the concentration range 0.1-10 μM. Both compds. shifted the KCNQ4 channel activation curves towards more neg. potentials by about 10 mV. Further, the maximal current obtainable at large pos. voltages was also increased concentration-dependently by both compds. Finally, a pronounced slowing of the deactivation kinetics was induced in particular by BMS-204352. The M-current blocker linopirdine inhibited the baseline current, as well as the BMS-204352-induced activation of the KCNQ4 channels. KCNQ2, KCNQ2/Q3, and KCNQ3/Q4 channels were activated to a similar degree as KCNQ4 channels by 10 μM of BMS-204352 and **retigabine**, resp. The compds. are, thus, likely to be general activators of M-like currents.
REFERENCE COUNT: 39 THERE ARE 39 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 62 OF 63 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 12
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:636213 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:187979
TITLE: Use of **retigabine** for the treatment of **pain**
INVENTOR(S): Rundfeldt, Chris; Bartsch, Reni; Rostock, Angelika; Tober, Christine; Dost, Rita
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): ASTA Medica Aktiengesellschaft, Germany
SOURCE: U.S., 5 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

US 6117900

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6117900	A	20000912	US 1999-406135	19990927
CA 2384504	AA	20010405	CA 2000-2384504	20000922
WO 2001022953	A2	20010405	WO 2000-EP9284	20000922
WO 2001022953	A3	20020523		

W: AU, BG, BR, BY, CA, CN, CZ, EE, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KG, KR, KZ, LT, LV, MK, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, RU, SG, SI, SK, TR, UA, UZ, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, MD, TJ, TM
RW: AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE

BR 2000014293 A 20020521 BR 2000-14293 20000922
EP 1223927 A2 20020724 EP 2000-969283 20000922
EP 1223927 B1 20050209
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY
TR 200200706 T2 20021021 TR 2002-200200706 20000922
NZ 517616 A 20021220 NZ 2000-517616 20000922
JP 2003510273 T2 20030318 JP 2001-526165 20000922
EE 200200145 A 20030415 EE 2002-145 20000922
AU 777764 B2 20041028 AU 2000-79061 20000922
AT 288748 E 20050215 AT 2000-969283 20000922
PT 1223927 T 20050630 PT 2000-969283 20000922
ES 2237461 T3 20050801 ES 2000-969283 20000922
RU 2264813 C2 20051127 RU 2002-109240 20000922
CZ 295980 B6 20051214 CZ 2002-989 20000922
BG 106450 A 20020930 BG 2002-106450 20020227
HR 2002000234 A1 20030630 HR 2002-234 20020318
NO 2002001418 A 20020321 NO 2002-1418 20020321
ZA 2002002449 A 20030128 ZA 2002-2449 20020327
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1999-406135 A 19990927
WO 2000-EP9284 W 20000922

AB The invention relates to the use of 2-amino-4-(4-fluorobenzylamino)-1-ethoxycarbonylaminobenzene (**retigabine**), or a pharmaceutically utilizable salt thereof, for the prophylaxis and treatment of **pain**, e.g. neuropathic **pain**.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L10 ANSWER 63 OF 63 EMBASE COPYRIGHT (c) 2006 Elsevier B.V. All rights reserved on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002148550 EMBASE
TITLE: Anticonvulsants for the management of **pain**.
AUTHOR: Chong M.S.; Smith T.E.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M.S. Chong, Department of Neurology, King's College Hospital, Mapother House, De Crespigny Park, London SE5 9AZ, United Kingdom. mschong@doctors.org.uk
SOURCE: Pain Reviews, (2000) Vol. 7, No. 3-4, pp. 129-149. .
Refs: 214
ISSN: 0968-1302 CODEN: PAREFV
COUNTRY: United Kingdom
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; General Review
FILE SEGMENT: 008 Neurology and Neurosurgery
024 Anesthesiology
037 Drug Literature Index
038 Adverse Reactions Titles
050 Epilepsy
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 8 May 2002
Last Updated on STN: 8 May 2002

AB The development of anticonvulsant drugs is an example of where advances in basic neuroscience have improved patient care. Potential benefits also spill over to nonepileptic patients, especially those with chronic **pain**. It is increasingly recognized that there are many similarities between the molecular pathophysiology of epileptogenesis and that of chronic **pain**. Anticonvulsant drugs are now used extensively for treating neuropathic and non-neuropathic **pain** syndromes. This article summarizes the presumed modes of action of commonly used anticonvulsant drugs and points out where they may be important for treating **pain**. The clinical evidence for their efficacy is examined. In addition, some anticonvulsant drugs that are under development are assessed and those that may be effective for treating **pain** are highlighted.

=> d his

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:35:08 ON 25 APR 2006)

```
     FILE 'CAPLUS, EMBASE, BIOSIS, USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:35:22 ON 25 APR
     2006
L1          410 S 150812-12-7/RN OR RETIGABINE
L2         1089 S EPERISONE OR SILPERISONE OR 163437-00-1/RN OR 140944-31-6/RN
L3           30 S MYDETONE OR MYDETON OR NSC 107321
L4         1099 S L2 OR L3
L5          181 S L4 AND PAIN
L6           84 S L1 AND PAIN
L7          163 DUP REM L5 (18 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
L8          163 FOCUS L7 1-
L9           55 S L8 AND (NEURALGIA OR NEUROPATHIC OR ARTHRITIS OR ARTHROSIS O
L10          63 DUP REM L6 (21 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=>  s l1 and l4
L11           3 L1 AND L4

=> dup rem l11
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L11
L12           2 DUP REM L11 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d ibib abs 1-2

L12  ANSWER 1 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN  DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:371026  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:404278
TITLE:                    Combination of retigabine and sodium channel
                          inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing agents for
                          treating pain
INVENTOR(S):              Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher,
                          Mathias
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S):       Germany
SOURCE:                   U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 4 pp.
                          CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE:            Patent
LANGUAGE:                 English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT:   4
PATENT INFORMATION:

     PATENT NO.           KIND   DATE        APPLICATION NO.         DATE
     ---------------      ----   --------    --------------------    --------
     US 2005090547         A1    20050428    US 2003-727655          20031205
     WO 2005039577         A1    20050506    WO 2004-US35296         20041022
         W:  AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH,
             CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD,
             GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC,
             LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI,
             NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY,
             TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW
         RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM,
             AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK,
             EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE,
             SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE,
             SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                       DE 2003-10349729    A  20031023
                                             US 2003-727655      A  20031205
                                             US 2003-727658      A  20031205
                                             DE 2003-10359336    A  20031216
AB   The invention discloses pharmaceutical combinations of retigabine
     and sodium channel inhibitors for treating pain which is accompanied by an
     increase in muscle tone.

L12  ANSWER 2 OF 2  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2006 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:         2005:395097  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:          142:435800
TITLE:                    Combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium
                          channel inhibitors or sodium channel-influencing
                          active compounds for treating pain
INVENTOR(S):              Szelenyi, Istvan; Brune, Kay; Hermann, Robert; Locher,
                          Mathias
```

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Xcel Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 20 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 4
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2005039577	A1	20050506	WO 2004-US35296	20041022
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BW, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, EG, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NA, NI, NO, NZ, OM, PG, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SC, SD, SE, SG, SK, SL, SY, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZM, ZW				
RW: BW, GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, NA, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM, AT, BE, BG, CH, CY, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, HU, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PL, PT, RO, SE, SI, SK, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 2005090547	A1	20050428	US 2003-727655	20031205
US 2005089559	A1	20050428	US 2003-727658	20031205
DE 10359336	A1	20050525	DE 2003-10359336	20031216

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:		
DE 2003-10349729	A	20031023
US 2003-727655	A	20031205
US 2003-727658	A	20031205
DE 2003-10359336	A	20031216

AB The invention relates to pharmaceutical combinations of potassium channel openers and sodium channel inhibitors for treating pains which are accompanied by an increase in muscle tone.

REFERENCE COUNT: 9 THERE ARE 9 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT